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The New-York Times.

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TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Asia off Cape Race.

Our Conscription Not Considered a Menace to England.

No Interruption of General Amity Between the Two Countries.

Fluctuations of the Rebel Loan.

Threatening Aspect of the Polish Question.

RUSSIA PREPARING FOR WAR.

CAPE RACE, Monday, Aug. 17.

The steamship *Asia*, from Liverpool on the 8th, and Queenstown on the 9th inst., passed this point at 9 o'clock on Sunday evening. Her dates are two days later than those already received.

The *Asia* reports; Passed, on the 8th inst., off Great Ormes Head, steamship *Persia*, bound into Liverpool. All on board of her were well.

The steamship *Persia*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 7th inst.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The London *Morning Post* having repeated the statement of the New-York *Herald*, that the Federal Conscription is avowedly a menace to England, the *Globe* announces, apparently upon authority, that no authentic intelligence has been received giving the assertion the slightest assurance of probability. The *Globe* continues:

"Although perhaps the American Government expects from our own action interference with the fitting out of war vessels, which the law of England does not appear to sanction, yet there is no interruption of the general amity between the two, and in face of the language held toward us, in the name of the authorities at Washington, it is, we may say, impossible they could have made any such declaration menacing us as that set forth."

The Confederate loan rallied, on the 6th inst., to 23@21 discount, but relapsed on the 7th to 27@28 discount.

Nine sample bales of cotton from Java, a new source, had reached Rotterdam. Half of it was grown from New-Orleans seed. It is reported equal in many respects to middling fair American. The other half was grown from East India seed, and falls below this standard.

The Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company received, on the 25th of July, tenders from several different firms for the manufacture and laying of the cable, and referred them to a Committee consisting of two eminent mechanics and two distinguished electricians, namely: WM. FAIRBAIRN and JOSEPH WHITWORTH; Prof. WHEATSTONE and Prof. THOMPSON, who will report which application shall be accepted.

A Committee of Eight, appointed by the English Government to investigate the question of a submarine telegraph, had signed a certificate favorable to the laying and working of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable.

The London *Times* says:

"It is said that the three Powers have agreed to send a common note to Russia, to be accompanied by separate dispatches from each to their respective Representatives, and that unless Russia makes some sign of yielding, a diplomatic rupture will be announced as impending. In the common note, whatever course the mere forms of negotiation may take, the reality consists in a growing but not very threatening antagonism between France and Russia, which will leave England a neutral though not an unsympathetic spectator."

An iron-clad for Russia, building in England, had been hurried off to Russia incomplete, in view of eventualities.

RUSSIA.

A dispatch from Warsaw states that in pursuance of orders from St. Petersburgh a Council of War had been held in that city.

At its termination, notice was given to the Warsaw and Vienna Railway to the effect that for the space of one week they should suspend public traffic and prepare all their carriages for the conveyance of troops.

AUSTRIA.

At a Cabinet Council at Vienna, the reply to be sent to Russia was taken into consideration.

The contents of the Austrian and French notes are not known. It is believed, however, that they are by no means identical, although the six points are maintained in both.

FRANCE.

The Paris Bourse had again been influenced by the energetic efforts of the war party. The *Rentes* declined on the 7th instant ⅜ per cent.

Late advices asserted that the Emperor was about to review the army of Paris and the National Guards.

GERMANY.

The invitation of the Emperor of Austria to the German Sovereigns to meet in conference on German affairs, at Frankfort, had been accepted by the Kings of Saxony and Wurtemberg; but there is a report that the King of Prussia had declined the invitation. The Emperor had resolved to admit newspaper reporters to the Conference.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The Calcutta mails are forwarded per the *Asia*. News anticipated.

LATEST NEWS VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LONDON, Sunday, Aug. 9.

The advices from America by the steamship *Persia*, are regarded as more favorable to the South, and the protraction of the war is calculated upon.

The Confederate cotton loan has advanced, and closed yesterday at 24@22 discount.

Very Latest by the City of Washington.

PARIS, Tuesday, Aug. 4, 1863.

Rumors are current that the greater part of the Ministry have formed a coalition against M. DROUYN DE LHUYS.

It is reported that M. FOULD, who is said to be at the head of the cabal, thinks M. DROUYN DE LHUYS leading the policy of France in a direction which must end in war.

It is thought probable this question will be raised in the Council next Thursday, at which the Emperor will preside, and that His Majesty will then decide between the contending parties.

It seems hardly probable that the Emperor will disavow M. DROUYN DE LHUYS, and if not the resignation of M. FOULD is thought to be not impossible.

ST. PETERSBURGH, Saturday, Aug. 1.

The *Invalide Russe* announces that the Emperor ALEXANDER before his departure for Finland, reviewed the artillery of the Guard upon the Champ de Mars at Krasnoeselo[illegible]. The Emperor was enthusiastically cheered by the troops. He examined the equipments of the military with great care, appearing to pay special attention to the performances of the rifled guns, expressing himself highly satisfied with their accuracy and extent of range. Before taking his departure for Finland he also inspected the fortifications at Cronstadt.

WARSAW, Friday, July 31.

The following items are derived from the *Czas*:

Arrests in all parts of Poland have greatly increased. Oppression has become terrorism. Furious indignation is expressed in official circles against Austria, who is accused of having betrayed Russia for the second time.

Rumors are current that the population of the provinces bordering on the Volga are showing themselves more and more discontented with the Government at St. Petersburgh. Gen. TIMASHEW has been sent into these provinces with discretionary powers, in consequence of these symptoms.

The brutalities and outrages committed by Gen. MOURAVIEFF in Lithuania exceed all bounds. Men, women and children are everywhere being brutally flogged with whips, and often without the slightest cause. Two officers named TOKONTINE and MASHINA have frightfully flogged within the last two days M. JANOWSKI, the Mayor of the village of Klimaszewiszki, and his little daughter, in trying to defend her father, was savagely beaten.

Prince [illegible] has signalized himself by similar exploits. He gave orders for the arrest of an old man, eighty years old, M. LEMPICKI, a Judge, and a landowner, in the village of Wierzbowo; of M. ZIMTESKI, a landowner; and of M. KRASZEW, Register to the Judge of Szczuczyn. These three persons were brought in on foot, bound to horses, notwithstanding their age and social position, amidst the jeers and insults of the Russian soldiery.

The most horrible and revolting circumstance of recent occurrences took place in a forest near Lonino. A party of fifty young men, mostly students from college, *on their way to join the insurgents, were surprised* by a body of Cossacks, commanded by an officer named ZAWISTOWSKI. The Poles were unarmed, and did not offer the least resistance to their captors. The Muscovites nevertheless stripped them naked, bound them to trees, and then murdered them in cold blood with circumstances of the most brutal barbarity. The eyes of some were torn out, others had their limbs broken, while the rest were actually disemboweled. The cries and shrieks of these unfortunate victims are described as the most heartrending.

Commercial News by the Asia.

The weekly Cotton market was published in the *Hibernian's* dispatch.

TRADE REPORT.

The Manchester market was firm, with an upward tendency.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The market is generally quiet and steady. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. and BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co. report: FLOUR quiet and steady, at 20s.@25s. WHEAT quiet; Winter Red, 8s. 6d.@9s. 9d. CORN active; Mixed, 26s.@26s. 3d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The market is generally buoyant. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. and GORDON, BRUCE & Co. report: BEEF firm. PORK has an upward tendency, the inferior qualities improving most. BACON advancing; quoted at an advance of 6d.@1s. BUTTER firmer, with an advance on finer qualities. LARD active, and advanced 6d. TALLOW steady; quoted at 40s.@42s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

ASHES steady. SUGAR firmer. COFFEE quiet and steady. RICE upward. COD OIL steady, at 21s. 3d. LINSEED OIL firm. RESIN quiet and steady. SPIRITS TURPENTINE nominal. PETROLEUM steady; Refined, 2s. 3d.; Crude, 18s. 6d. BENZINE active and dearer.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS quiet. IRON steady. SUGAR steady. COFFEE quiet and steady. RICE dull. TEA steady. TALLOW very dull. SPIRITS TURPENTINE declining. PETROLEUM steady; Refined, 2s. 4d. COD OIL advancing; quoted 50s. LINSEED OIL easier.

LONDON, Friday Evening.

Consols close at 92⅞@93⅛. Bullion has increased £98,000.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

Illinois Central, 16¾@15½ discount; Erie Railroad, 70@71½; New-York Central, 78@80; United States fives, 69@71.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

In the London Money market the funds were weaker in sympathy with the Paris Bourse and speculative operations. The demand for discounts was more active, and the rates of the Bank continued on an increasing scale. There was an influx of gold, owing to the rates of Exchange.

LATEST VIA LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Aug. 8—Evening.

COTTON—Sales to-day 7,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and exporters. The market is firmer with a slight advance on all qualities.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is quiet and steady.

PROVISIONS—The market is firm. Bacon is quiet and steady.

LONDON, Saturday Evening.

Consols close at 92⅞@93⅛ for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS—The latest sales were: Erie Railroad 70@71; Illinois Central Railroad 16@15 discount.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN, 9TH.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET—Sales of Cotton, for the week were 11,500 bales. The market is steady and unchanged. Stock in port 25,000 bales.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Fulminations Against the North by the French.

Guerrilla Fighting and Assassinations.

A Reign of Terror in the Capital.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Aug. 18.

The steamer *St. Louis* brings, *via* Acapulco, dates from the City of Mexico up to July 22.

Gen. FOREY was issuing decrees daily.

The French and Mexican newspapers urge the *recognition of the Southern Confederacy. They state* that France will recognize the Confederacy. Mexican jealousy and prejudice have been provoked against the United States.

The Government paper says that the Northern States are for JUAREZ, while the Confederacy is for Mexican monarchy; and that everything looks to the immediate recognition of the Confederacy by Mexico.

Guerrillas were fighting on the roads leading to the City of Mexico. The Mexicans make no prisoners, but slay all. They wage a war of extermination.

Numerous assassinations had taken place in the Capital, of persons sympathising with the French.

The triumvirate Government was daily imprisoning and shooting persons refusing to take the oath of allegiance to the Empire. Mexicans had been publicly flogged for refusing quarters to French officers.

One Mexican lady named RUBIO received two hundred lashes for refusing to receive French officers into her house. Her husband offered to pay as a fine his weight in silver; but FOREY insisted on making an example of her.

The foreign Ministers declined to remove to San Luis on the offer of JUAREZ to protect that transit.

Meeting of Odd-Fellows.

ROCHESTER, Tuesday, Aug. 18.

The annual session of the Grand Lodge of Odd-Fellows of Northern New-York convened here to-day, and the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: CHARLES V. CLARK, of New-York, Worthy Grand Master; William Madden, of Troy, Deputy Grand Master; John H. Seekrag, of Ithaca, Grand Warden; George A. Gardner, of Syracuse, Grand Treasurer; Rev. J. Dunbar Houghton, of Jefferson, Worthy Grand Chaplain; John S. Dickerson, of Albany, Grand Marshal; William B. Monroe, of Utica, Worthy Grand Conductor; John B. Feenlear, of Orleans, Worthy Grand Guardian; Benjamin Thomas, of Rochester, Worthy Grand Herald. Nearly 600 delegates are present. They will go on an excursion on Lake Ontario to-morrow, and will adjourn on Thursday.

THE DRAFT TO-DAY.

Action of the Municipal, Naval and Military Authorities.

Preparations to Preserve Order.

The draft in the Sixth district will commence this morning at 10 o'clock, at No. 165 Sixth avenue, under direction of Provost-Marshal FARR, and will be publicly conducted. The first drawings will be from the Ninth ward, and the others will follow in numerical order. Those parties who were drawn on the occasion of the first attempt at drafting, are released from all obligations in consequence, and will again take their chances on the wheel with others.

The preparations to subdue, at the very outset, any symptoms of disorder are ample. Upwards of 20,000 soldiers are in New-York and its immediate vicinity, and can, at short notice, be brought into *service. Gloves will be thrown aside by Gen. Dix,* if occasion requires, and he will deal promptly and sternly with any indications of disturbance. Those who first "unchain the tiger" will find themselves its quickest victims. The eloquent, earnest and decided address of Gen. DIX has had a marked effect upon the disorderly element. He is known to be in earnest; he is known to be loath to adopt any extreme measures, but he is known also to be the man to adopt them, and uncompromisingly, the very moment that occasion requires.

Throughout the city and particularly in the district that is to be the scene of the first draft, the impression conveyed was of deep suppressed excitement and intense anxiety in reference to the events of to-day, mingled with the hope that no rash or untoward act, no misunderstanding, no hasty, inconsiderate step may mar public tranquility.

It is to be regretted, however, that the feeling against the draft is again developing itself, even though in the harmless way of threats and denunciation. In the District recently most infected, there was yesterday unpleasant indications. A very large number of arms were stolen and secreted during the late riots, and, in the many grogshops in the vicinity referred to, it was openly avowed that they would soon be used. This class of malcontents who are most prominent are evidently awed, however, by the preparations made to meet any overt act. That there will be disturbance to-day, or any attempt at one, does not seem likely. True the fever of the past month has to a certain extent returned, but we adhere to the belief that it will not so far develop itself as to require more than Homeopathic treatment.

POLICE ARRANGEMENTS.

The entire Police force has been under special orders since Sunday last; the possibility existing that on the first knowledge of the intended opening of the Draft, some general surprise might be attempted in the City. It is not permitted, nor would it be prudent to disclose the exact arrangements that have been adopted, but may with propriety inform the public that all the Station-houses will be held and guarded by our own Municipal, without the direct aid of either Government or State troops. However, upon the outbreak of any disturbance too powerful for the Police to quell at once, the State troops of this locality, sustained by others recently ordered hither, will sustain them. Should this assistance likewise prove inadequate, the State authorities will call in the regulars, and the whole combined force of the authorities will thus be brought to bear. In the meanwhile the usual Police service of the streets will be performed by the ordinary patrols. In case of really dangerous disorder, the signal for the assembling and concentration will be given according to previous understanding, by ten strokes on all the alarm-bells in the City sounded simultaneously after the first alarm emanating from the bells of the District in which the disturbance may arise. At this juncture, more especially, in addition to its activity throughout the day, the City telegraph will be called into active play in transmitting orders. At stated intervals prearranged, this medium will serve to transmit reports from every District of the Metropolis to the Central Office. At latter point a large stock of hand-grenades (some 2,000) and fixed ammunition has been collected, and other supplies of the same kind have been furnished to the various Station-houses, at each of which a Sergeant and squad of men have been instructed in their proper management and use. Rifles and revolvers have also been provided in ample quantity and for skillful hands.

THE PROVOST-MARSHAL

will rely at his office and at the headquarters of his assistants entirely upon the protection of Government troops, which it is understood will consist chiefly of detachments of the Eighth regiment United States Regular infantry, and the Invalid Corps, the State troops and the Police being excluded from this service.

NAVAL FORCES.

A squadron of gunboats and other armed vessels of the United *States Navy*, the names and position *divulged*, will be stationed in both rivers and the upper Bay, ready to convey troops and convey vessels, from point to point, in furtherance of Gen. CANBY's orders, and to act as any emergency may require.

MILITARY PREPARATIONS.

In addition to the large forces distributed among the fortresses on the different shores and islands of the Bay, the Eighth regiment, United States infantry, with full ranks, and one or two companies of the Fifth artillery, with three rifled guns, will hold the battery and the adjacent streets and spaces. This force will be weakened only, if at all, by the withdrawal of such detachments as may be called to the offices of the Provost-Marshal for their defence.

The public buildings, including the Sub-Treasury Custom-House, Government warehouses, will all be carefully guarded, and if needs be, United States marines will be landed to assist in defending them.

THE STATE MILITIA

of the City are by no means inactive, and among these, the Seventh regiment will, as usual, be conspicuous. Pursuant to special orders, that corps assembled at 7 o'clock last evening in their armory in full fatigue dress, light marching order to receive instructions. A strong representation was present and hailed the remarks of their officers with heartiness. Lieut.-Col. JAMES PRICE will have command in the absence of Col. MARSHALL LEFFERTS, as will be gleaned from the following orders:

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE, N. G. S. N. Y., New-York, Aug. 3, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDER No. —.—Col. MARSHALL LEFFERTS having received leave of absence, Col. JAMES PRICE will assume command of the Seventh regiment, and retain such command until further orders.

WILLIAM HALL,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS 7TH REGIMENT N. Y. S. N. G., New-York, Aug. 17, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 4.—The above order is hereby promulgated.

In compliance with division and brigade orders of this date, the regiment will assemble at the armory (in full fatigue dress, light marching order,) to-morrow, Tuesday, 18th instant, at 7 P. M.

By order of JAMES PIERCE,
Lieut.-Col. Commanding.

WM. H. HUME, Adjutant.

The subjoined order was issued to the Twenty-second regiment of the National Guard, and was obeyed with alacrity:

HEADQUARTERS, TWENTY-SECOND NATIONAL GUARD, S. N. Y., New-York, Aug. 18, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 30.—In conformity with orders from Brigade Headquarters, the command will assemble at Regimental Headquarters this day at 7 o'clock P. M., with one day's rations, overcoats and blankets.

Field and Staff will report to the Commandant (dismounted,) and non-commissioned staff and field music to the Adjutant at the above named hour.

By order, LLOYD ASPINWALL,
Colonel Commanding.

WM. G. A. MCGRATH, Adjutant.

The Thirty-seventh Regiment N. Y. S. N. G. likewise assembled in the evening at their headquarters, with haversacks, blankets and one day's rations.

In addition to these preparations, the annexed orders will speak for themselves:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION N. G., S. N. Y., New-York, Aug. 17, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 8: In pursuance of requisitions from the Civil Authorities, this division is hereby ordered upon duty, for the purpose of protecting public and private property and preserving the peace of the City.

The several regiments will assemble at their armories and regimental headquarters, on Tuesday the 18th inst., at 7 o'clock P. M., and will wait for orders from their respective Brigadier-Generals, or from the Major-General. * * * * * *

Brig.-Gen. YATES will establish the headquarters of his brigade at the Mayor's Office, in the City-Hall.

Brigadier-Generals will make requisitions upon the Commissary-General for fixed ammunition.

Regimental Quartermasters will make their contracts for rations at the usual rates. By order of

Maj.-Gen. CHAS. W. SANDFORD.

J. H. WILKES, Division Inspector.

HEADQUARTERS, SECOND BRIGADE, N. Y. S. N. G., New-York, Aug. 17, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 5.—The foregoing Division Orders are hereby promulgated. Commandants of regiments of this brigade will govern themselves accordingly. Requisitions for ammunition will be approved at these Headquarters.

By order of Brig.-Gen. YATES.

CHAS. TRUMBULL WHITE, Brigade Major and Insp'r.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH REGIMENT, N. G., S. N. Y., New-York, Aug. 17, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER.—The foregoing division and brigade orders are hereby promulgated. Commandants of companies will govern themselves accordingly.

The uniform worn when in the United States service will also be worn on this occasion. Equipments, overcoats, &c., will be delivered at the same time and place.

By order of B. SCHWARTT, Lieut.-Col. Com.

E. B. KINNEY, Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE N. Y. S. N. G., New-York, Aug. 17, 1863.

BRIGADE ORDER No. 12.—In compliance with Division No. 18 of this date, the several regiments of this brigade will assemble at their regimental headquarters, on Tuesday, the 18th inst., at 7 o'clock P. M., and will await for orders from the Brigadier-General or the Major-General.

The Brigade Headquarters will be at the Arsenal, Seventh-avenue, corner of Thirty-fifth-street.

Regimental Quartermasters will make the contracts for rations for their regiments at the usual rates.

Ammunition will be furnished on requisition being made to Commissary General. WM. HALL,
Brig.-Gen. Third brigade, N. Y. S. N. G.

W. PEARSALL, A. D. C.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT, N. Y. N. G., New-York, Aug. 18, 1863.

REGIMENTAL ORDER, NEW SERIES No. 1.—In compliance with Brigade Order No. 12, the regiment will assemble at the lower room Lafayette Hall, at 6 o'clock P. M. this day, in campaign uniform, overcoats therein, blankets rolled on top, canteens filled, and haversacks with one day's rations.

Punctual attendance is required and fines for absence will be strictly enforced. By order

EUGENE LE GAL, Col. Commanding.

F. A. SHILLING, Act. Adjutant.

In Brooklyn all the regiments of the National Guard were ordered out, and were and are held in readiness at their respective armories to meet any call that may be made upon them.

GEN. CANBY'S SPECIAL ORDER.

In a circular defining the duties of the United States forces distributed in this City and in the various posts about the harbor, Gen. CANBY says:

"Their duties are limited to the defence of the forts, and the protection of public property and of the officers of the General Government in the performance of their legal duties. The duty of maintaining order and protecting the property and rights of private individuals devolves upon the Municipal and State authorities, but the troops of the United States will be held in readiness to render any assistance that may be called for by proper authority, or be rendered necessary by the inability of the civil authorities to accomplish these ends.

If officers of the General Government, and by comity, of the State and Municipal Governments, in the performance of their legitimate functions, are assailed by lawless violence, it will be the duty of the troops to protect them. If they are charged with the protection of public property, public buildings or other valuable interests, it will be their duty to defend them to the last extremity. If called upon by the civil authorities to aid in the maintenance of order, or the enforcement of the laws, the aid will be rendered promptly, cheerfully and efficiently.

The troops that have been brought to the City, and who may be called upon to aid in the maintenance of order and the enforcement of the laws, must themselves set the example of order and soldierly conduct; and the attention of all officers and men is especially directed to this point.

The movements of troops to distant parts of the City, or to points in its neighborhood, will be made, as far as practicable, by water; and for this purpose the Quartermaster's Department will keep a sufficient number of steamers in constant readiness to move to any point. These steamers, if not armed, will be convoyed by armed steamers."

PROCLAMATION BY GOV. SEYMOUR.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, Aug. 18, 1863.

I have received information that the draft is about to be made in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, and I understand that there is danger of disorderly and riotous attacks upon those who are engaged in executing the law of Congress.

I cannot believe that any considerable number of citizens are disposed to renew the shameful and sad *scenes of the past month, in which the lives of so many, as well of the innocent as of the guilty*, were destroyed. Our Courts are now consigning to severe punishment many of those who were then guilty of acts destructive of the lives and property of their fellow-citizens. These events should teach all that real or imaginary wrongs cannot be corrected by unlawful violence. The liberties of our country and the rights of our citizens can only be preserved by a just regard for legal obligations, and an acquiescence in the decision of judicial tribunals.

While I believe it would have been a wise and humane policy to have procured a judicial decision with regard to the constitutionality of the Conscription Act, at an early day and by a summary process, yet the failure to do this in no degree justifies any violent opposition to an act of Congress. Until it is set aside by the decision of judicial tribunals, it must be obeyed like any other act of the State or National Legislature.

The following rule of duty in this respect was laid down in the Farewell Address of ANDREW JACKSON. This view has always been accepted by the friends of our Union, and the upholders of our Constitution:

"Unconstitutional or oppressive laws may no doubt be passed by Congress, either from erroneous views or the want of due consideration. If they are in reach of judicial authority, the remedy is easy and peaceful; and if, from the character of the law, it is an abuse of power not within the control of the judiciary, then free discussion and calm appeals to reason and to the justice of the people, will not fail to redress the wrong. But until the law shall be declared void by the courts, or repealed by Congress, no individual, or combination of individuals, can be justified in resisting its execution."

The antagonistic doctrine that men may rightfully resist laws opposed to their own ideas of right or duty, has not only led to great disorders and violence, but is one of the chief causes of the destructive civil war which has wasted the blood and treasure of our people. Disregard for the sacredness of the Constitution, for the majesty of the Law, and for the decisions of the Judiciary, is at this time the greatest danger which threatens American liberty. This spirit of disloyalty must be put down. It is inconsistent with social order and social security, destructive to the safety of persons and property, and subversive of the liberty of the citizen and the freedom of the Nation. Those who fear that there are designs in any quarter to overthrow the rights of the citizen, or to obstruct the accustomed administration of our laws, or to usurp any power in violation of constitutional restraints, should bear in mind that all acts of violence, all public disorders pave the way for these very usurpations, and that they will be regarded with satisfaction by those who for any cause may wish to destroy either the power or rights of our National or State Governments.

The Constitution and statutes of the State and nation contain ample remedies for all wrongs which may be committed either by rulers or citizens, and those who wish to preserve their rights or to punish offenders, whether in public or in private life, should themselves carefully perform their duty, abstain from all illegal acts, generously support the Government, and then calmly and resolutely claim their rights. I again repeat the warning which I gave to you during the riotous proceeding of the past month, that "the only opposition to the conscription which can be allowed is an appeal to the courts.

The right of every citizen to make such an appeal will be maintained, and the decision of the Courts must be respected and obeyed by rulers and people alike. No other course is consistent with the maintenance of the laws, the peace and order of the City, and the safety of its inhabitants.

"Riotous proceedings must, and shall, be put *down. The laws of the State of New-York must be* enforced, its peace and order maintained, and property of all citizens protected at any and every hazard. The rights of every citizen will be properly guarded, and defended by the chief magistrate of the State."

I hereby admonish all judicial and executive officers, whose duty it is to inforce the law and preserve public order, that they take vigorous and effective measures to put down any riotous or unlawful assemblages; and if they find their power insufficient for that purpose, to call upon the military in the manner pointed out by the Statutes of the State. If these measures should prove insufficient, I shall then exert the full power of the State, in order that the public order may be preserved and the persons and property of the citizens be fully protected.

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

The Draft in the Second Ward.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 15, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The injustice of the draft, and particularly toward the Second Ward of this City, being brought forward by the Hon. Judge Advocate of our State to show the partiality of the Conscription act, as carried out by the Provost-Marshal, permit me to explain that, instead of an injustice being done, (under the circumstances the Government requiring great haste in obtaining the requisite number of men to fill up the army of the Union,) that the enrolling of the names of blind, lame, aliens, non-residents, &c., does not require certain districts to furnish more men than its required quota; but taking into consideration the rules of chance, only the *exact* number required will be drawn; taking the Second Ward for example, viz:

National enrollment	1,746
Number to be drawn, excluding the fifty per cent	349
Number of residents according to the census of 1860	639
Non-residents, aliens, &c., to make up the number to the National enrollment	1,107—1,746

It is not to be supposed that the full number required according to the National enrollment, 349, will be drawn out of the actual residents of the ward, viz., 639, but that only its proportion, one-fifth, 128, and that the balance will be obtained out of non-residents, aliens, &c., one-fifth of 1,107—221—who, according to the orders of the Provost-Marshal, only have to prove the fact to obtain a release, leaving the 128 residents of the ward actually liable, which agrees with the honorable Judge-Advocate's statement.

In consideration of the migratory habits of the population of our City, and the many devices used to escape enrollment, I believe, and I know none can think otherwise, that enrolling all (and exempting none in the enrollment) where the Provost-Marshal distinctly says that only one-fifth will be drawn, and no more, under this call to fill up any deficiency, no injustice is done to those really liable. In regard to the 50 per cent. extra drawn to fill up any deficiency the same rule will apply.

Yours, respectfully, C. C. O.

The Constitutionality of the Draft.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A writer signing himself "An American" has requested you to publish the section of the Constitution which plainly gives authority to pass a drafting law. Permit me to direct the attention of your readers to the historical fact, that when NAPOLEON was overthrown, and President MADISON feared that England, having her hands free, would turn her whole strength against the United States, Mr. MONROE, then Secretary of War, prepared a bill to order a draft throughout the United States, with the approval of President MADISON. All the friends of Mr. MADISON—that is, the Democrats—supported in Congress the drafting bill; among others, CHARLES INGERSOLL, the father of Mr. INGERSOLL, who is now disputing the constitutionality of the present drafting law in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

The debates in Congress ought to be referred to by those persons who pretend to be so very constitutional that a plain and candid citizen sometimes wonders whether they will not doubt the constitutionality of the Constitution itself. However, that has been actually done with reference to the prohibition of the Slave-trade. *Let us repeat the fact*, that the Democrats under MADISON stood up universally and manfully for the constitutionality of the conscription. The bill was introduced into Congress by TROUP, of *Georgia*. F. L.

The Beauties of Waterbury—A Note from Carl Benson.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In Judge WATERBURY's singularly violent and partisan report, I find the following reference to myself:

"The effect upon individuals is illustrated by a case which I will cite. On my return from Washington I obtained in the cars a copy of a leading Administration journal, for which some person writes over (*sic*) the signature of CARL BENSON, in favor of the speedy and relentless enforcement of the draft. In it there was a communication by him complaining that by the delay he was detained in the City to answer a possible drawing of his name. He says: 'I am one of a household of five males, all the others aliens and myself physically disqualified. No matter, we are all on the books, and cannot be taken off till after the draft.' Without relief, the effect of the enrollment of these five persons, none of whom could be made to serve, would be, although none of them were drawn, to require positively some other man to serve wrongfully as a conscript. With relief, the enrollment of the four aliens, if the names are fairly drawn, will do no harm; but the diseased man, if he is drawn, hobbles to the enrolling office *and compels some other man, perhaps in some respects less able*, to endure in his place somewhat greater hardship and danger than a continued sojourn amid the enjoyments of home."

It is not always easy to extract a precise and definite signification from the Judge's very clumsy and school-boy-like English, but if the clause which I have italicized has any meaning whatever—if it is not a mere string of words thrown together nonsensically, at random—it conveys an accusation against the management of the draft even graver than those which he so freely expresses, namely, that the exemption for physical disability goes by favor, and that a man by writing for an "Administration journal," or in some similar manner, may get the certificate which an equally or more unsound person, under different circumstances, would not obtain.

Allow me, through your columns, to ask Judge WATERBURY his grounds for this very serious insinuation.

The Judge, who is doubtless blessed with robust health, and never quits town during the dog-days, is unable to perceive what hardship it can be for an invalid to remain in a notoriously unhealthy city with the thermometer above 90. I suspect that, until the point is fully elucidated, the public will have equal difficulty in seeing how it is physically possible (to say nothing of the inhumanity and folly of such a proceeding) for the Government to make men march who can only "hobble."

I will just take the liberty of adding that if a resident of New-York has to endure somewhat less hardship and danger than a soldier in the field, *it is no fault of Judge Waterbury, Gov. Seymour, and their friends*, who have most assuredly done and are still doing their best to assimilate the condition of both parties. CARL BENSON.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 14.

IMPORTANT FROM CHARLESTON.

Rebel News to the 16th, by Way of Chattanooga.

The General Bombardment Opened on Saturday.

The Whole Fleet Inside the Bar.

The Fire Directed Principally Against Sumter.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 18.

A dispatch was received this morning by the Government, dated the 17th inst., from a distinguished military officer in Tennessee, stating that the Chattanooga *Rebel*, of the 16th inst., announced that the bombardment of Charleston on Saturday, the 15th inst., was awful, and that the firing from GILLMORE's land batteries on Morris Island, and from the Monitors, was chiefly directed against Fort Sumter.

The combined land and naval forces of the Federals seemed to be engaged.

The information published in the *Rebel* was received at Chattanooga from Charleston by telegraph, and the fight was going on when the paper went to press on Sunday.

The *Rebel* states that the *Ironsides* and all the Monitors were not only in the action, but that the whole fleet and a large number of transports were inside the bar during the engagement.

The officer who communicated to the Government the contents of the *Rebel*, says that the editor of the *Rebel*, instead of making any boasts about the result, or manifesting the least jubilant feeling over the situation of affairs at Charleston, exhibits most positive evidence of "gloom."

A POLITICAL GATHERING.

A Meeting at Rochester to Consult Concerning the Next Presidential Campaign.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Tuesday, Aug. 18.

A number of influential gentlemen from this and other States are here to-day for consultation with regard to the next Presidential campaign, in accordance with the call published a few days since signed by R. F. STEVENS as Secretary.

A private caucus is now being held, and the meeting will convene at 12 o'clock noon.

Among those already in attendance are Hon. LESLIE COOMBS and Hon. GARRETT DAVIS, of Kentucky.

Other prominent and distinguished gentlemen are expected to arrive during the morning.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Tuesday, Aug. 18, 1 o'clock, P. M.

The caucus, which was attended by about thirty representatives, was somewhat prolonged, and at the close the formal meeting was postponed until 3 o'clock this afternoon.

Representatives from the several States are present, including Kentucky, Missouri, Maryland and Wisconsin.

Letters have been received from Ex-President FILLMORE, and other distinguished men.

The object of those present seems to be not to hold a Convention, but a series of private consultations, with a view of organizing in the different States the old Whig and BELL and EVERETT elements, with a National head, to act in the next Presidential campaign as a balance-of-power party.

It is expected that a definite course of action will be determined on this evening.

The appointment of a National Committee, and the issue of an Address to the People, are among the things contemplated.

Representatives continue to arrive.

ROCHESTER, Tuesday, Aug. 18—A. M.

The secret conference this afternoon lasted three or four hours, during which GARRETT DAVIS, N. H. WOOD, and others, participated in a comparison of views with regard to sustaining political organizations and their respective strength and aims; the *reported conclusion arrived at being that the restoration* of peace and the reëstablishment of the Union can only be brought about by the organization of the conservative elements of the North upon a platform similar to that of the Union Democracy of Kentucky.

A Committee, consisting of Messrs. DAVIS, of Kentucky; N. H. WOOD, of Wisconsin; R. F. STEVENS, of New-York; S. W. BAILEY, of Whitehall; and J. P. FAURAT, of Canandaigua, was appointed to prepare business for to-morrow, and submit an address.

The meeting is composed of about thirty delegates, and there do not appear to be any interested outsiders.

From California.

A SENSATION IN SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Aug. 18.

Arrived the 15th inst., *Mazeppa*, from Liverpool; this evening, steamship *St. Louis*, from Panama.

We had a new sensation to-day. A suspicious schooner was reported to have been cruising for four days off the Heads, supposed to be a tender to a pirate steamer further out. The schooner was seen apparently to chase a bark leaving the harbor, when both were lost in the distance. Gen. WRIGHT and Collector LOW were warned of the circumstances, and the revenue cutter *Shubrick* was dispatched to learn the character of the strange vessel. Meanwhile the town was filled with absurd rumors. In the afternoon the *Shubrick* returned. The mysterious schooner was found to be only a harmless whaler, cruising.

Arrived 16th, *Conquest* and *Bell of the Sea*, both from New-York.

Arrived 17th, *Daring*, HENRY, from New-York; brings a large quantity of war material for the Government, including one 11-inch gun, 300 barrels of gunpowder, 1,000 packages of ordnance.

Sailed 17th, Hamburg bark *Hamburg*, THURSTON, Otago.

Arrived to-day steamer *Brother Jonathan*, from the North, with $14,000 in treasure from Portland and $9,300 from Victoria.

The Forty-seventh Massachusetts Regiment at Home.

BOSTON, Tuesday August 18.

The Forty-seventh Massachusetts regiment, Col. MARSH, arrived to-day from New-Orleans, and met with a cordial reception.

NORTH CAROLINA AND THE REBELLION.

A Remarkable Article from a Journal in the Rebel States.

Review of the History of the Secession Movement.

What the Leaders Promised To Do.

WHAT THEY HAVE FAILED TO ACCOMPLISH.

The following is the remarkable article which appeared in the Raleigh, N. C., *Standard*, on July 21. It is reported to have been written by Hon. R. S. DONNELL, Speaker of the House of Commons of North Carolina, aided by F. B. SATTERTHWAITE, President of the Governor's Council, and to have been published with the approval of Gov. VANCE. We publish the article, and italics, &c., as it was printed in the *Standard*:

THE SECESSIONISTS—THEIR PROMISES AND PERFORMANCES—THE CONDITION INTO WHICH THEY HAVE BROUGHT THE COUNTRY—THE REMEDY, ETC.

MR. EDITOR: There is, so far as I remember, no war to be met with in history entirely analogous to the one now raging between the North and the South. That produced by an attempt on the part of three of the Swiss Cantons to separate themselves from the Confederation, a few years since, in some respects, resembles it most nearly. That attempt, it will be remembered, was arrested, and the rebellious Cantons speedily reduced to submission by the arms of the Confederacy. It is frequently compared to our old Revolutionary struggle with the mother country, but there is scarcely an analogy between the two cases. The thirteen Colonies were not like the Southern States, equal in political rights with the other States of the British Empire. They possessed no sovereign power whatever. They were not, as we were, entitled to representation in the common Parliament of the British Union, but were mere Colonies—mere dependencies upon the mother country. In an evil hour the administration of GEORGE GRENVILLE, and afterwards that of Lord NORTH, attempted to impose a tax upon the Colonies. This oppression was resisted, and the resistance was made the pretext for other oppressions more unjust still. The Colonies continued their resistance in a constitutional way for nearly ten years, by representations, remonstrances, and petitions for the redress of grievances; but all in vain. At length they took up arms, with the avowed object of enforcing such redress. They solemnly disclaimed all intention of separation from the parent State, for they were as loyal in their feelings of attachment to the British Constitution as were the inhabitants of Surry or Cornwall. This resolute step they confidently expected would procure the desired redress; but the advice of all the ablest statesmen of that age—of CHATHAM, of CAMDEN, of BURKE, of FOX, of ROCKINGHAM, and others, were thrown away upon the narrow-minded monarch and the bigoted ministry which then swayed the destinies of the British Empire. Still in hope, they continued the struggle for one whole year. At length the British Parliament declared the colonies out of the protection of the parent State, and then at last, no other course was left them but to proclaim their independence, and defend it if need be with their life's blood. The battle of Lexington was fought on the 19th of April, 1775, and on the 12th of April, 1776, the Provincial Congress of North Carolina "empowered their delegates in Congress to concur with the delegates of the other Colonies in declaring independence and forming foreign alliances," and on the 15th of the following month Virginia, through her Convention, instructed her delegates in the Continental Congress "to propose to that body to declare the United Colonies free and independent States, absolved from all allegiance to, or dependence on, the Crown or Parliament of Great Britain," and on the 4th of July following the ever memorable Declaration was made.

But how different has been the course of the Secessionists. They seem to have resolved years ago that the Union should be destroyed, and then to have set themselves to work to *forge* such grievances as would seem to give them a decent pretext for the accomplishment of their premeditated schemes. The first effort was made in the days of nullification by the Secessionists of South Carolina. The grievance then complained of was the tariff, although the State of South Carolina, herself, had been from the foundation of the Government nearly up to that period, as strong an advocate of a high tariff as any State in New-England. That question was compromised—South Carolina obtained all that she *ostensibly* demanded. A revenue tariff, with incidental protection, became the settled policy of the Government, and, except for a short period under the tariff of 1842, was never departed from. But still they were not satisfied. Immediately after passage of Mr. CLAY's Compromise bill, the newspaper organ of the Secessionists at Washington declared, "that the *South could never be united on the tariff question*, and that the *slave question* was the only one that could unite them." And Mr. CALHOUN, if I mistake not, said the same thing in a speech at Abbeville, in South Carolina, about the same time; and, of course, was followed by all the lesser lights among his adherents. Then commenced that violent agitation of the Slavery question which had nearly culminated upon the admission of California, in 1850. Again, by the efforts of those immortal statesmen of the last age, Messrs. WEBSTER, CLAY and others, was the matter compromised. The whole country at first appeared to be satisfied with the settlement, but it soon appeared that there were a number of restless spirits among the extremists of the South, that would be satisfied with nothing short of a dissolution of the Union. Of this class of politicians, W. L. YANCEY may be fitly selected as representative man. He immediately began to agitate the question again. He went to the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore, in 1852, as a delegate from the State of Alabama, and there proposed as the *ultimatum* on which he could continue to act with the Democratic party, and upon which, in his opinion, the Slave States could consent to remain in the Union, that the doctrine of non-intervention by Congress in regard to Slavery in the Territories should be incorporated in the Democratic platform. In this he failed, and therefore did not support the nominee of the Convention, Mr. PIERCE. He could not, however, at that time, succeed in creating a great schism in the Democratic party, so great had been the calm which the compromise measures of 1850 had produced. In 1856 he again went as a delegate from the State of Alabama to the Cincinnati Convention, with his old *ultimatum* in his pocket. Contrary to his wishes and expectations it was incorporated into the Cincinnati platform, and being thus left without an excuse, he supported Mr. BUCHANAN for the Presidency in the Fall of that year. In the mean time, however, that fatal measure, the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, had been consummated. It was brought about by the extremists of the South aided by a few partisan Democrats at the North. The avowed object of its author was to open to Slavery the territories north of the Missouri Compromise line, notwithstanding the agreement of 1820, that said line should forever divide the territories between the Slave and Free States. It is said, however, that the compromise of 1820 was unconstitutional; but what is that to the purpose? It was a most solemn compact between the two sections of the country, made for the settlement of a most perplexing question, and without any reference to its constitutionality, should have been regarded as an organic law, and observed as sacredly as the Constitution itself.

The effect of this measure was great and rapid, and there can be but little doubt that it was such as a majority of its authors contemplated. The result was the formation of a great party at the North opposed to the further extension of Slavery, and which party very nearly succeeded in electing their candidate for the Presidency, Mr. FREMONT, in 1856. After the election, this party seemed to be on the wane, until the Anti-Slavery spirit of the whole North was aroused to madness by an attempt on the part of Mr. BUCHANAN's Administration to *force* the Lecompton Constitution with Slavery upon the people of Kansas, in opposition to the *known and expressed* wish of three-fourths of them. But for this most unjustifiable measure the Republican party would undoubtedly have dwindled down to moderate proportions; and even after this, it is doubtful if they could have succeeded in the Presidential election of 1860, if the Secessionists, with YANCEY at their head, had not determined that they *should* succeed. After Mr. YANCEY and his party had, against their wishes, succeeded in getting their *ultimatum* of non-intervention incorporated into the Cincinnati platform, they went to work to conjure up another to present to the Charleston Convention. Abandoning their doctrine of non-intervention, they went to the opposite extreme and demanded that the intervention of Congress for the protection of Slavery in the territories should constitute a part of the Charleston platform. This demand they well knew would not be complied with, nor did they desire that it should be. Their object was to procure the secession of the delegates of the cotton States from the Convention, and thus by defeating the nomination of Mr. DOUGLAS, and rending asunder the Democratic party, to *ensure* the election of Mr. LINCOLN, and thereby *forge* for themselves a grievance which would seem to justify them in the execution of the long meditated designs of destroying the Union. All of this they accomplished, and the election of Mr. LINCOLN was perhaps hailed with greater joy at Charleston than at New-York. I will do them the justice to state that they also claimed to have some other grievances; among them, that some of the Northern States by their statutes obstructed the execution of the Fugitive Slave law, but the only States that could complain much on that score, were willing to remain in the Union, while South Carolina, the State which set the ball in motion, perhaps never lost a slave. But it must be borne in mind that no act of the National Government constituted any part of their grievances. They did not pretend that any act of Congress infringed their rights, and the decisions of the Supreme Court were mainly such as they would themselves have made. Nay, even at the very time of Mr. LINCOLN's inauguration, if the Cotton States had allowed their Senators and Representatives to remain, they would have had a decided majority in both Houses of Congress in favor of the extension of Slavery, and in opposition to the policy of the party which elected him. The great cause of complaint was, that a man opposed to the extension of Slavery in the Territories had been elected President of the United States, according to the forms of the Constitution which he was sworn to defend and protect, and who disclaimed any other than constitutional means in the accomplishment *of his objects*. Under such circumstances it seems that if they had labored under any real grievance, their course was plain. They should have taken *the course of our revolutionary fathers*. When the States assembled in Convention, instead of proceeding at once to declare their independence—for the idea of secession, *peaceable of right*, seems, as Publius says, to have exploded and given up the ghost—should clearly and concisely have stated what their grievances were, and demanded redress in respectful, yet firm and decided terms. They should have exhausted *every* constitutional means of obtaining guarantees—if any were needed—by representation, by remonstrance, by petition; and failing in all these, they should have done as our revolutionary sires did, *i. e.* fight *in the Union* for their rights until they were *driven* out of it. Such a course would have procured for us, as it did for our fathers, the respect, the sympathy, and the assistance of other nations. Instead of that, we have not a friend in Europe. But such was not the course which these—in their own estimation—wise statesmen chose to pursue. When such a course was suggested or recommended to them, they evaded it by a long list of magnificent *promises*, which looked so splendid as almost to dazzle the mind with their brilliancy.

First and foremost, they promised that secession should be *peaceable*.

Secondly—They promised that if perchance war should ensue, it would be a very *short* war; that it would not last *six months*—that the Yankees would not fight—that *one* Southerner could whip from *ten* to *one hundred* of them—that England and France would speedily recognize us, and render us every assistance we might desire—that whatever might be their abstract opinions of the subject of Slavery, their interests would impel them to promote its perpetuity in the Southern States; that if, after *all*, they should not be disposed to assist us, *Cotton was King*, and would soon bring *all* the crowned heads of Europe on their knees in supplication to *us*; would compel them to raise the blockade—should one be established—in thirty days, in sixty days, in ninety days, in one hundred and twenty days, in six months, in nine months, in *one year* at furthest.

Thirdly. They *promised* us that all the slave States except Delaware would join the Southern Confederacy—that Slavery should not only be perpetuated in the States, but that it should be extended into all the Territories in which the negro could live; that all the grievances occasioned by the non-execution of the Fugitive Slave law should be speedily redressed; that slave property should be established upon a basis as safe as that of landed property.

Fourthly—They *promised* us that the new Government should be a mere Confederacy of States, of absolute sovereignty and equal rights; that the States should be tyrannized over by no such "*central despotism*" as the old Government at Washington; that the glorious doctrine of State rights and nullification, as taught by Mr. JEFFERSON and Mr. CALHOUN, should prevail in the new Confederacy; that the *sovereignty* of the States and their judicial decisions should be sacredly respected.

Fifthly—They *promised* us the early and permanent establishment of the wealthiest and best Government on the earth, whose *credit* should be better than that of any other nation; whose prosperity and happiness should be the envy of the civilized world.

And lastly, they *promised* us that if war *should* ensue, *they* would go to the battle-field and spill, if necessary, the *last* drop of their blood in the cause of their beloved South.

While such have been their *promises*, what have been their *performances*? Instead of secession being peaceable as they promised that it would, it has given rise to such a war as has never before desolated any country, since the barbarians of the North overran the Roman Empire.

So far from the war's ending in six months, as they said it would, should it ensue, it has already lasted more than two years; and if their policy is to be pursued, it will last more than two years longer; and, notwithstanding their predictions, the Yankees have fought on many occasions with a spirit and determination worthy of their ancestors of the Revolution—worthy of the descendants of those austere old Puritans whose heroic spirit and religious zeal made OLIVER CROMWELL's army the terror of the civilized world—or of those French Huguenots, "who, thrice in the Sixteenth Century, contended with heroic spirit and various fortunes against all the genius of the house of Loraine, and all the power of the house of Valois." England and France have not recognized us—have not raised the blockade—have not shown us any sympathy, nor is there any probability that they ever will, and that Cotton is *not* King is now universally acknowledged. And Maryland has *not* joined the Confederacy, nor has Kentucky nor Missouri ever really been with us. Slavery has not only not been perpetuated in the States, nor extended into the Territories, but Missouri has passed an act of *emancipation*, and Maryland is ready to do so rather than give up her place in the Union, and the *last* hope of obtaining one foot of the Territories for the purpose of extending Slavery has departed from the Confederacy *forever*. The grievances caused by the failure of some of the Northern States to execute the Fugitive Slave law, have not only not been remedied, but more slaves have been lost to the South forever since secession was inaugurated, than would have escaped from their masters *in the Union* in five centuries. And how have they kept their promise that they would respect the sovereignty and rights of the States? Whatever the Government may be in *theory*, in *fact* we have a grand military *consolidation*, which almost entirely ignores the existence of the States, and disregards the decisions of their highest judicial tribunals. The great central despotism at Washington, as they were pleased to call it, was at any time previous to the commencement of the secession movement, and even for some time after it had commenced, a most mild and beneficent Government compared with the *central despotism* at Richmond, under which we are now living.

Instead of an early and permanent establishment of the "wealthiest and best Government in the world, with unbounded *credit*," what have we got? In spite of all the victories which they profess to have obtained over the Yankees, they have lost the States of Missouri, Kentucky, Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Tennessee, and in my humble opinion have lost them forever; and, in all probability, Alabama will soon be added to the number. This will leave to the Confederacy but *five* States out of the original thirteen, and of these five the Yankees have possession of many of the most important points, and one-third of their territory. So far, the Yankees have never failed to hold every place of importance which they have taken, and present indications are, that Charleston will soon be added to the number. The campaign of Gen. LEE into Pennsylvania has undoubtedly proved a failure, and with it the last hope of conquering a peace by a successful invasion of the enemy's country. Our army has certainly been very much weakened and dispirited by this failure and the fall of Vicksburgh, and how long even Richmond will be safe no one can tell. As the Richmond *Enquirer* said some time ago, "They are slowly but *surely* gaining upon us acre by acre, mile by mile," and, unless Providence interposes in our behalf—of which I see no indications—we will, at no great distance of time, be a subjugated people.

As to our unbounded credit based upon the security of King Cotton, it is unnecessary to speak. When we see one of the most influential States in the Confederacy discrediting a very large part of the Confederate currency, and the Confederate Government itself repudiating, to some extent, its most solemn obligations, we cannot but suppose that the confidence of other nations in the good faith and credit of this Government is small indeed. As regards their promise "to go to the war and spill the last drop of their blood in the cause of their beloved South," I will say nothing. Everybody knows how the Secessionists of North Carolina have kept that promise. Everybody knows that the leaders, with a few honorable exceptions, will neither fight nor negotiate.

What a deplorable spectacle does the foregoing history present to our view! To what a desperate pass have they brought us, and for what? They say that they did it because the North would give us no guarantee in the Slavery question. I have before stated that not one of the Conventions of the seven Cotton States ever demanded any guarantee whatever. Nay, they even refused to accept of any if their friends of the Border States would procure it for them.

The Legislature of North Carolina, at its regular session in January, 1861, adopted resolutions appointing Commissioners to the peace Congress at Washington City, and also to the Convention which assembled at Montgomery, Alabama, in February, 1861, for the purpose of adopting a Constitution, and establishing a Provisional Government for the Confederate States of America. On the motion of the writer of this, the resolution appointing Commissioners to Montgomery was amended so as to instruct them "to act only as *mediators*, and use every effort possible to restore the Union upon the basis of the *Crittenden propositions as modified by the Legislature of Virginia*." The Commissioners under these instructions were the Hon. D. L. SWAIN, Gen. M. W. RANSOM, and JOHN L. BRIDGERS, Esq., who, upon their return, submitted a report to his Excellency, Gov. ELLIS, which was by him laid before the Legislature, and was printed among the legislative documents of that year, where it may be consulted. In this report they say that they had the most ample opportunities of ascertaining public opinion on the cotton States, and then add: "We regret to be constrained to state, as the result of our inquiries, made under such circumstances, that only a *very decided minority* of the community in these States are disposed at present, to entertain favorably, any proposition of adjustment which looks toward a reconstruction of our National Union. In this state of things we have not deemed it our duty to attend any of the secret sessions of the Congress. The resolutions of the General Assembly are upon the table of the Congress, and having submitted them as a peace offering, we would poorly perform the duties assigned to us by entering into discussions which would serve only to enkindle strife."

But it will be said that these guarantees could not have been obtained from the North. This I admit to be true, and only produce this piece of history to prove that whatever might have been obtained, nothing would have been accepted. But the Congress of the United States did pass by the constitutional majority of two-thirds the proposition reported by Mr. CORWIN, from the Committee of twenty-six, to so amend the Constitution as to perpetuate Slavery in the States. What stronger guarantee could be given so far as the States were concerned it would be difficult to conceive. What then would have been left to quarrel about? The Territories. During the session of Congress which closed on the 4th of March, 1861, acts were passed to provide temporary Governments for the three remaining new Territories, to wit: Colorado, Nevada, and Dacotah. These acts contain no trace or indication of the Wilmot Proviso, nor any other prohibition against the introduction of Slavery, but on the other hand, expressly declare among other things, that "no law shall be passed impairing the rights of private property; nor shall any discrimination be made in taxing different kinds of property, but all property subject to taxation shall be in proportion to the value of the property taxed."

Now, when it is considered that all three of these Territories are *north* of 36° 30', and that in the new Territory now owned by the United States *south* of that line, *Slavery actually exists and is recognized by the Territorial laws*, the question may well be asked: "What was there worth quarreling, much less fighting about?" Here was a settlement of the question in the Territories made by a Republican Congress, which gave the South all that up to the time of the Charleston Convention she had ever asked, and far more than she could hope to gain, in any event, by secession—indeed, I think it must now be apparent that secession even if it could have been effected peaceably, would have been no remedy for the grievances of which they complained. Nay, so far as any grievances arising from a failure to obtain a return of our fugitive slaves was concerned, I think it must now be apparent that it would have been an aggravation instead of a remedy for the evil. I think all calm and dispassionate men everywhere, are now ready to admit that it would have been far better for us to have accepted the terms offered to us and preserved peace and the Union, than to have plunged this once happy country into the horrors of this desolating war, which has spread a pall over the whole land—has brought mourning into every family—has rendered hundreds of thousands of hearthstones desolate—has filled the land with maimed and disabled, with widows and orphans, and squalid poverty—has crowded our poorhouses and almshouses—has sported away many hundreds of thousands of lives and many hundreds of millions of treasure, only to find the institution for which they profess to have gone to war, in a thousand times greater jeopardy than ever before.

Such being the condition into which they have brought the country, the question presents itself, "is there any remedy?" A full, complete and adequate remedy, there is not; for what can restore the loved ones lost—repair at once the desolation, or remove immediately the mourning from our land? Yet there is a remedy, which, with the helping hand of time, will accomplish much, very much indeed, and which with the energy that usually follows desolating wars, will, perhaps, remove most of its traces in a half century. This remedy is *peace, speedy peace!* But they say that we are so situated that no proposition for peace can be made by us; that having proclaimed our independence, we *must* fight until it is voluntarily acknowledged by the United States, or until we are *completely subjugated*. On the meeting of the British Parliament, which took place on the 13th of December, 1792, the King in his speech to the two Houses, intimated his intention of going to war with the French Republic. On moving the address in answer to the speech, a memorable debate arose. On this occasion, CHAS. JAS. FOX delivered one of those powerful speeches which have made his name immortal—which have forever stamped him as the ablest of British debaters, and the first of British statesmen. In the course of that speech he said: "But we now disdain to negotiate. Why? Because we have no minister at Paris. Why have we no Minister there? Because France is a Republic! And so we are to pay in blood and treasure of the people for a *punctilio!* * * * The road of common sense is simple, plain and direct. That of *pride* and *punctilio* is as tangled as it is serpentine." In the impassioned language of Mr. Fox, I would ask, are we to pay in blood and treasure of the people for a *punctilio?* Shall we pursue the path of pride and punctilio, which is as tangled as it is serpentine, or shall we take the simple, plain and direct road of common sense, which may lead to the happiest results? Four-fifths of the people of that portion of North Carolina bordering for many miles on the Yadkin River, and I believe of the whole State, are in favor of the latter course.

The one great demand of the *people* of this part of the State is *peace*; *peace* upon any terms that will not enslave and degrade us. They may, perhaps, prefer that the independence of the South should be acknowledged, but this, they believe cannot now be obtained, nor in viewing the situation of affairs, do they see much to hope of it in the future. They naturally ask, if with no means of recruiting to any extent, we cannot hold our own against the armies which the Yankees have now in the field, how can we meet them with their 300,000 new levies which will soon be in readiness, while they can keep their army recruited to a great extent, if not up to its *maximum* number from adventurers which are constantly arriving in their ports from every country in Europe? But if independence cannot be obtained, then they are for any terms that are honorable—any terms that do not degrade us. They would be willing to compromise upon the amendment proposed by Mr. CORWIN from the Committee of Twenty-six, perpetuating Slavery in the States to which I have before alluded. But in what precise way overtures shall be made, or the movement inaugurated, I leave to wiser men and abler statesmen than myself to propose. I would, however, suggest to the people to elect members to the next Congress who are in favor of an armistice of six months, and in the meantime, of submitting all matters in dispute to a convention of delegates from all the States North and South, *the delegates to be elected by the people themselves*, in such manner as may be agreed upon by the two parties. Others there are, who desire that the people of North Carolina should be consulted in their sovereign capacity through a convention—that the Legislature should submit the question of "Convention or no Convention" to the people as was done in February, 1861. Such a convention would undoubtedly speak the sentiments of the people of the State, citizens as well as soldiers, as all would be consulted. But I propose nothing definite, and only make these suggestions to bring the matter before the public. I would, however, most earnestly appeal to the *friends of humanity* throughout the State to use their utmost efforts to procure as speedily as possible an *honorable peace*. In the name of reason, of suffering humanity, and of the religion which we profess, would I appeal to the public men and statesmen of North Carolina, and especially to that eminent statesman who possesses in a greater degree than all others the confidence of the people of the State, and who has recently been elevated to a high place in the Confederate Government, to lend a helping hand and use their influence to bring about an *honorable peace*. And lastly, I would appeal to the ministers and professors of our holy religion to pray constantly—without dictation of terms—to Almighty God for an *honorable peace*.

Having but recently occupied a large space in your columns, I feel that I am intruding, and will therefore, after expressing my obligations to you, close for the present. DAVIDSON.

CLEMMONSVILLE, N. C., July 18, 1863.

Death of a Gallant Soldier Lad.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Saturday, Aug. 1, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you allow me space in your valuable journal to record the loss by death of one of our noble soldiers, a native of England, LEWIS H. RUDDER, Co. H, First N. Y. V. artillery, who died at Armory-square Hospital, from injuries received by falling from the cars, when under orders to proceed to Frederick. His loss is deeply deplored by the whole company, to whom he had endeared himself by his bravery, his strict integrity, honor and amiability of temper. Although young in years, he had endured, since entering the service, hardships and privations which older heads dreaded to encounter. His comrades, as a memento of their brotherly regard and grief at his loss, have placed over his remains, at the "Soldiers' Home," a marble monument, inscribed:

Our Comrade in Battle,
LEWIS H. RUDDER, CORPORAL FIRST N. Y. V. ARTILLERY,
Died July 17, 1863; Aged 23.
"One of our country's bravest men,
Beneath this marble sleeps."

Should any of his friends read this they may be solaced by the thought, that Mr. and Mrs. HUGHES, residents of Washington, were in constant attendance upon him to the last. They had only to see him ere they loved him. The Surgeon in charge, Dr. BLISS, was assiduous in his attentions to him, and felt an especial interest in the poor sufferer, by his patience, cheerfulness and courage under the necessary amputations. The Assistant Surgeons and nurses were alike attentive, as also his companion in arms, S. B. TOWNSEND, who recognized him when carried into the ward, and carefully watched for three days and nights by the bedside of the dying young soldier, although himself an invalid. I must add, I never in my life witnessed more sympathy and interest for any sufferer, than was shown to this brave boy, by all who saw and knew the terrible nature of the wounds, and the resignation and fortitude of our young friend. His commander, Capt. MINK, mourns him as a beloved brother for he knew and esteemed him and acknowledges the loss of a brave and faithful soldier. His mother and sisters were anxiously hoping to welcome him home at the expiration of his service, the one had been separated from the others upwards of eight years. Alas! how soon has the future been darkened by death, when only a few weeks since all was brightness and joy at the thought that their future years would be solaced and supported by his presence and help. Not one complaint of any kind did he utter, although he was severely injured internally, as well as in his upper and lower limbs, in his body, in his head and face, and in this state lay for several hours until picked up by the guard. He endured amputation of both legs without one word or groan, his only anxiety being for his mother and sisters, and the fear of being reported a deserter, as in the darkness of the night he was not missed until his company reached Frederick, and he supposed they would be unable to account for his absence.

Such is the melancholy death of this noble and promising youth who, in the seven days' fight, before surrendering his guns when overpowered by the enemy, took his comrade, Sergt. GIBBONS, and in the face of the enemy, spiked every gun before leaving. Gen. McCLELLAN, noticing the act, complimented them as the "two bravest men in the whole army."

Several friends of the brave and faithful soldier, Corporal L. H. RUDDER, who lost his life under most melancholy circumstances at Washington July 17, desire to offer their sympathy and condolence to his afflicted mother and sisters under their sad bereavement. It is therefore hoped that all who esteem a noble and faithful soldier will endeavor to alleviate the *loss he is* to his family as much as possible, and will aid in carrying out the plans which this noble boy had projected for the benefit of his widowed mother.

Any subscription may be forwarded to the office of the St. George's Society, No. 40 Exchange-place, New-York.

Raw Material.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me through the medium of your excellent daily paper to point out to "the powers that be," a means whereby a considerable force of disciplined men could be spared from this State and their places efficiently filled by veteran troops.

For instance, there are at present in the General Hospital at Fort Schuyler some hundreds of able-bodied men belonging to the Invalid Corps. Some with only one arm, one leg, &c., &c., all "good men and true," who, with a little judicious drilling, could be made available for garrison duty, and I know from experience that such men make not only excellent artillery men, but they are more efficient and more useful in a garrison than young soldiers that have never seen service.

To make this statement plain to a non-military reader I will state the duties of a gun detachment for service in a fortification, or, what is technically called "casemate drill." There are five men required to load and fire a gun and their duties are as follows:

No. 1 sponges. A man with only one leg could act efficiently as No. 1.

No. 2 loads and assists No. 1 to sponge. Another one-legged man would do first-class.

No. 3 fires and assists to run the gun to and from battery. A *one-armed* man could do all that very well.

No. 4 supplies ammunition from the rear and assists to run the gun to and from battery. Any kind of a lively cripple could do all that "tip-top."

No. 5 points the gun—that is he directs it to be elevated or depressed or trailed to the right or left, &c., &c., so any man with a good eye and a small amount of intelligence and tuition—no matter what part of his person he was deficient of—could do all that very well indeed.

Now, Sir, under judicious commanders, you could have all your harbor forts easily garrisoned in this manner by veteran troops, who would be well satisfied to do garrison duty for their pay, and it would raise the poor fellows in their own estimation too, because they would feel that they were still useful and earned their bread honestly, patriotically and manfully.

Therefore, if this suggestion is carried out, all those smart young men that are at present doing garrison duty could be in a short time sent to the field as light field batteries, or a judicious selection made from them to organize some troops of flying horse artillery—an element of military power essentially necessary in every field manoeuvre and most useful under any circumstances in warfare, either in advancing or retiring. Horse artillery and cavalry cover the heavy columns, and should be and are the first to engage the enemy whilst the main army are getting into position; then they clear away from the front and take up positions on the flanks, ready to take advantage of any opportunity to dash in at a gallop on the broken enemy and give them their dessert—"grape," of course, quite thick and heavy—whilst the cavalry flanked and dealt their favors freely about, the main army advancing to the support of the light troops and in case the enemy reformed, at him again before he'd have time to say "sneeze," burst another hole in him and on with the light troops again, and so on. Ha, there is nothing like horse artillery and a good regiment of lancers, if they are only commanded by honesty, bravery and common intelligence.

Yours, Sir, GOOLEE McKHAN.

Tribute to an Army Surgeon.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 17, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

So frequently, in the history of this war, have noble men and women exerted themselves to aid our soldiers, both in the hospital and camp, that their good deeds have almost ceased to be noticed. Yet those who are benefited, who receive the unexpected care and skill, feel most warmly toward their good Samaritan. I would record, in your paper, the name of J. H. MACOMBER, Surgeon U. S. N., recently attached to the gunboat *Seneca*. When the desperate assault of July 18 had been bravely made on Fort Wagner, and the large number of wounded had been gathered in, there was a scarcity of surgeons. In this emergency Surgeon MACOMBER, with some others whose names I regret I cannot give, nobly volunteered to take care of them. It was my good fortune, with a number of officers, to be placed under the care of Dr. MACOMBER; and from the time we were taken on board the steamer *Mary Benton*, July 19, till we were placed on the steamer *Cosmopolitan* to be brought North, July 27, he was unremitting in his attentions. Day and night he watched over us, handling us as tenderly as a woman, and by his pleasant words and cheerful smile exciting hope even in hearts soon to be stilled forever. To his own health he gave not a thought, though his incessant labor was wearing him out. We left him with regret; and desiring to testify our admiration and esteem for him as a surgeon and gentleman, while on our way North, raised a sum with which a handsome watch has been purchased. It is now on exhibition at TIFFANY & Co's. A neat letter, on parchment, has been prepared, which, with the watch, will in a few days be sent to this noble officer. ONE OF THE WOUNDED.

A Pardonable Error.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In a series of Copperhead resolutions in relation to the President's letter on the draft, adopted by the Kings County Democratic General Committee, occurs this sentence: "Humiliating for its admission that the most popular and best form of government in the world can no longer (the first time since its establishment) rely upon the voluntary and unrestrained support of its citizens in what he is pleased to call its death struggle." Now, inasmuch as drafting was resorted to in this "Sovereign State," even in this Democratic City, to expel the British troops from our sacred soil during the last war, 1812, we can only in charity excuse the lack of historical knowledge on the part of this Committee, from the fact that a majority of its members were a long time after that event patriotically cutting their eye-teeth beyond the seas. If they will please consult an American History on the subject, they may be enlightened. AMERICAN.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1863.

A Conscript's Dilemma.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 17, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

From the tenor of an article in your paper some time since, I inferred that you held the opinion that Congress, in framing the Conscription act, and making the ages between which citizens were liable (20 and 45) intended plainly that July 1, 1863, should be the date at and from which this should be in force. Thus one is enrolled some time in July, and some time before attaining the age of 20. In the meantime the draft has been delayed, and he has reached this age, is he not exempt, from the fact of having been enrolled before having become liable for military duty under the act? INQUIRER.

A Bold Piece of Incendiarism.

The Hornbrook buildings in Wheeling, Va., were destroyed by fire on Friday last, under circumstances which the *Intelligencer* thus describes:

"An examination of the establishment discovered one of the boldest specimens of incendiarism on record. The house was set on fire in five different places by combustible material brought for the purpose. The doors of the rooms being securely locked, the fiendish scoundrels threw balls of fire over the transoms above the doors upon the beds and upon such other material as would speedily ignite. After having thus fired the building up stairs, the incendiaries came down to the front door where they tore up the flooring, fired the floor and then, after securely barring the door from the inside to prevent egress from within or ingress from without, they made their escape from a hall window and disappeared. Not being satisfied with having fired the rooms, the fiends tore off the plastering and set fire to the lath between the rooms. The design was evidently not only to destroy the whole building, but to burn up the innocent human beings who were sleeping in the rooms, and it is almost a miracle that they did not accomplish their hellish purpose.

The whole loss will not exceed $3,000, which we understand is fully insured. Suspicion has not yet been publicly attached to any particular person, but it is generally believed that the incendiaries were persons who designed to gratify a settled malice entertained against Mr. HORNBROOK, the owner of the building, who is at present absent in Cincinnati. Mr. MATTHEWS, when he retired to bed on Thursday night, observed two men lurking about the front door of the building, and Mr. HENRY ROBINSON asserts that while himself and others were endeavoring to extinguish the flames, he saw a woman, in the room occupied, occasionally, by Mr. HORNBROOK, setting fire to Mr. HORNBROOK's papers. Altogether the case is a most singular one, evincing a hellish malignity and desperate purpose on the part of the guilty parties. The safety of the lives and property of our citizens demands that the affair should be thoroughly investigated.

Mr. GLEMENS succeeded in saving nearly all of his furniture and will suffer only such damage as may result from the water and inconvenience. Mr. TAYLOR was fully prepared to move his goods as the flames progressed, but fortunately he was not put to that necessity."

PERSONAL.

—Rev. M. D. CONWAY has addressed the following card to the editor of the Philadelphia *Press*: "I have just seen a note published in the *Press*, from Mr. Shirley Brooks, of London, who seems to complain that I should have alluded to him, in one of my letters to the *Commonwealth*, as one of the Tory writers against us in *Punch*. The point made in my letter, and to support which his name was used, was precisely that in England not every man opposed to our cause is to be supposed *Pro-Slavery*. Of course, therefore, Mr. Brooke' complaint is but the result of his having only seen a detached portion of my letter. I quoted the case because it seemed to me a very important one; for, of all the attacks and insinuations against the North and its cause, there are few loyal Americans who will not agree that those in *Punch* have been the most offensive, and it is certainly a startling fact to learn that the author of them is an Anti-Slavery man."

—Gen. James M. Tuttle, of Iowa, it has been already announced, has received the nomination of the Copperhead party for Governor of that State, in place of Maturin L. Fisher, declined. Gen. Tuttle has been in the service ever since the war began, having entered it as Colonel of the Seventh Iowa, and is said to stand on the same platform with John A. Logan, Gen. Haynie and other War Democrats. He is now on a visit to his home in Van Buren County, Iowa, and it is said that, while on the way, learning that he had been put in nomination for Governor by the Copperhead State Convention in place of Fisher, declined, declaring that he would not accept.

—Brig.-Gen. Joseph W. Revere, of the Excelsior brigade, Second division, Third corps, has been dismissed from the service by sentence of Court-martial, for conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, in marching his command three miles from the scene of action toward United States Ford, on the morning of the battle at Chancellorsville, May 3. The President approved the sentence, and ordered it to be carried into execution.

—A few days since Dan Voorhees, the notorious rebel sympathizer, of Indiana, started from Terre Haute to go to Indianapolis, but on arriving at the depot, he found the train pretty well loaded with furloughed soldiers and marines from Vicksburgh, who refused to allow him to ride on the same train with them.

—The Albany *Evening Journal* asserts, after a careful examination of the returns, that there will be in the next Congress, not only an overwhelming majority in favor of the vigorous prosecution of the war, but a majority who will cast their votes for the election of a firm friend of the Administration as Speaker.

—The New-Orleans *Era* announces the death, Aug. 5, of Dr. D. W. Wainwright, Surgeon U. S. A., who died on board the ship *Black Hawk* at that port, of typhoid fever, after an illness of ten days. His remains are to be sent North.

—Brig.-Gen. Stedman has been relieved of the command of the Second brigade of Brannan's division, and ordered to report to Gen. Granger. It is hinted that he will soon have command of a division.

Obituary.

—The death of Prof. Jos. S. Hubbard, U. S. N. is announced. The *New-Haven Journal* says of him:

"He was a son of the late Stiles Hubbard, for many years connected with the New-Haven Bank. Mr. Hubbard graduated at Yale College about twenty years ago, and while a student devoted himself with much enthusiasm to the study of astronomy, earning for himself, step by step, a reputation for scholastic attainment, until the day of his death. He was for some time after leaving college, employed as chief astronomer at the High School in Philadelphia, and our Government soon became convinced of the propriety of securing his services, owing to certain discoveries which he made and ably reported while a teacher at that institution. Mr. Hubbard was very modest in his manners, amiable and a man of strict integrity and of high morality. Those who knew him in boyhood and were his schoolmates, and have watched his progress until now, will lament his departure from a lifetime of so much usefulness. It had been his custom for some years to pay a visit home every summer, and it was while here that he was first taken ill with the fever of which he died."

Col. B. L. Bell, of the Regular Army, died in Baltimore on Aug. 12, at his residence in McCullough-street, after five months' illness, from old age and an enfeebled constitution, caused by hard services. He was the oldest cavalry Colonel in the service, having been through the Florida and Mexican wars, and was twice breveted for gallant services. He built all the forts from the western border of Texas to the Pacific, and was in command as General in California after its annexation to the United States. He served two years at Vancouver's Island, and after the rebellion broke out was ordered to Baltimore and acted as mustering officer. Subsequently he was placed on the retired list in consequence of old age and enfeebled health. He died aged sixty-three years, leaving a wife and several sons, some of whom are in the Federal and one in the rebel army. He also leaves several daughters.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.

THEIR SERVICES DURING THE RIOT WEEK.

THEIR HONORABLE RECORD.

NUMBER TWENTY-ONE.

THE BROADWAY SQUAD.

In the record of the "Broadway Squad," or the "Twenty-fifth," it was stated that Capt. N. R. MILLS "was not on hand" during riot week. He was not, because of illness and absence—was at Sangersfield Centre, Oneida County. So soon as he heard of the riot, (which was on Wednesday evening,) he telegraphed to Inspector CARPENTER to know its proportions, and whether he should return. The Inspector, knowing his illness, did not answer; so, after waiting a short but reasonable time for reply, the Captain started for Utica, took the first train and came directly through, reporting at Central Office for duty on Thursday evening. All was over by this time, but he at once took command of his force, until, by representation of Surgeon RANNEY, he was allowed another leave of absence to recuperate. Before this was expired, he saw in the papers the rumored renewal of the draft, and at once returned and reported himself for duty on which he is now.

In this connection Roundsmen BENSON SHERWOOD, and JEROME H. FERRIS, are entitled to mention as having been most courageous and valuable. They were the associate officers of Sergeant BURDICK, and their courageous and intelligent services were largely instrumental in winning for the force the proud name it has acquired, neither of them understand the word "flinch," and they were ever first in duty and in danger. Both are brave, chivalrous men.

TWENTY-SEVENTH PRECINCT.

Capt. JOHN C. HELME, No. 117 Cedar-street. On Monday afternoon the entire force, except Sergt. ROCKWELL and four men, reported to Central Office. Sergt. BARNETT, with three sections, was with the command under Inspector CARPENTER in the fight with the mob at Broadway and Amity, Officer THOMPSON knocked down the standard-bearer after a sharp fight, and secured the Stars and Stripes; they were subsequently presented to Inspector CARPENTER, and were borne in the centre of the command. Officer RHODES was struck with a bar of iron on the head; continued the fight and was on duty until Wednesday, participating in the Twenty-second-street battle, when the serious nature of the wound compelled him to retire. In the evening and until Tuesday morning the force was in reserve at Central Office.

On Tuesday morning, Capt. HELME, with his command, proceeded to the Mayor's house in Fifth-avenue, which was being attacked; the mob fled at the approach; a pile of bricks near the dwelling, used in some alterations and repairs, was removed by the force to a place where they could be of no service to a mob, and a pile, which the neighbor friends of His Honor had placed on the stoop for defence, were also removed, so as to be out of reach of rioters, should another attack be made.

Soon after Capt. HELME, in command of his own Precinct and others, was ordered to the Second-avenue to recover arms stolen and stored in the wire factory corner of Twenty-second-street. The "Twenty-seventh" was on the right; on wheeling into the avenue from Twenty-first-street the order to charge was given, and the mob driven back, despite a desperate resistance; some fifty were placed *hors du combat*, and by the time Twenty-second-street was reached all was clear, save the building, which was full of rioters carrying out and distributing the guns; they were unawares caught at their work. Sergeant WILSON, with a portion of the command, was ordered to, and and at once did, rush in the building, the rest held in front; it was five stories high. On every floor were the ruffians busy at their work; and on every floor were they met and attacked; they fought desperately, but were driven from rooms and hallways, from windows and roof-tops; those who were not knocked senseless inside or killed themselves by jumping to the ground, rushed down stairs and into the street to receive the welcome of the locusts there. Not one man, it is thought, escaped. The rioters used in the fight the carbines, "clubbing" them, but the unexpected attack prevented any successful battle; those who prostrate encumbered the building were dragged out and left lying in the street for their friends to carry off. The Police then went to work to remove some one thousand of guns; a horse and wagon was pressed by Capt. HELME into the service, much against the owners will, and the weapons loaded into it. The delay caused by the work of removing so many muskets gave an opportunity to the rioters to reassemble, and they did so, pouring in from all quarters above and below on the avenue, and on Twenty-second-street. By the time the wagon was loaded and the force in line, they were completely surrounded by an overwhelming and infuriated mob; not a man flinched, but all felt their critical situation; to fight through the thousands with any hope of success was out of the question; that they would have been broken or scattered, seemed certain, and the recovered arms retaken. Just at this juncture, when they were showered with stone and shot, and when the mob, reinforced by that which had murdered Col. O'BRIEN, were about rallying for an attack, Inspector DILKS, with his command of police and military, wheeled into the avenue from Twenty-first-street. The appearance of the rescuers was hailed by Capt. HELME's command with the most enthusiastic cheers; the mob was assaulted in the rear, and staggered by the impetuosity of the charge, instantly gave way. The rescued joined in the fight, and soon were breathing free again. They at once wheeled into line, under Inspector D., and accompanied him, with their spoils, in the subsequent march, incurring all the risks of what was a most hazardous tour.

In the fight at the Wire Factory the women were very desperate, refusing to move, and throwing stones as well as using clubs and other weapons. The men were demoniac, apparently insane with malignity and fury.

After the charge into the building, Officer FARRIS was assaulted on the stairway by a man armed with a gun and a bar of iron; the fellow struck FARRIS on the arm badly injuring him, but was knocked senseless and disarmed.

On the charge to Twenty-second-street, Roundsman WESTMAN, left the command and singly chased the flyers down that street, knocked down a man who was armed with a loaded pistol, taking it from him.

The Captain was at the head of his men in the fight, asking no one to go where he was not willing to lead. On reaching the door of the Wire Factory, he wrenched a gun from the hands of the first rioter and this, rushing out, swung him to the ground where the locusts of those among whom he had fallen did the rest.

On return to headquarters Captain HELME left for and took charge of his Precinct. At 10 P. M., Sergeant BARNETT, who remained with force at Central Office, (Sergeants WILSON and PECK being detailed to telegraph duty) went to Thirty-fourth-street and Lexington-avenue, to recover the body of the murdered Col. O'BRIEN, but it had been removed.

On Wednesday, P. M., the command, under Sergt. BARNETT, with Capt. HUTCHINGS' command, proceeded to Yorkville. Here patrol duty was performed during balance of the day and night. The next and succeeding days Sergt. BARNETT occupied himself and his command in visiting shanties and recovering stolen goods. The force recovered a very large amount. They remained in this Precinct until Saturday, and then returned to their own.

On Wednesday morning the Broadway Squad was detailed to Capt. HELME at his own Precinct; a great alarm existed in the vicinity, mobs had been visiting and threatening several buildings and hotels thereabouts. He succeeded in restoring confidence and order. Scouts in parties of four were sent out who reported as occasion required. A number of crowds were dispersed during the night.

On Thursday morning word was received that the colored man who had been beaten and thrown overboard from Pier No. 4 North River, was living and under the pier. Officers HEY, McCLUSKEY and DARROW, having disguised themselves as sailors, went down, hired a boat and commenced a search. At the pier, officer McCLUSKEY stript, plunged in and swam under; after a search of full an hour and a half in the darkness, he found the poor fellow crouching on the stone-work, nearly naked, all blood and half insane; he had a large stone clutched in his hand; it was a long while before the officer could convince him he was a friend and come to rescue him, but finally succeeded; this accomplished, McCLUSKEY swam out and had the boat rowed under; the alarm of the negro was again aroused, and it was almost by main force that he was got into the boat. The three manly hearted officers then rowed with him to the police-boat No. 1, near by, where he was taken on board and kindly cared for.

Saturday evening Sergt. BARNETT, having returned from Yorkville with Roundsman KIGNEY and Fourth section, reported at the Central Office, and next (Sunday) morning went with Capt. DICKSON to Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown and Sing Sing. The particulars of this expedition will be given in the record of the Twenty-ninth. They were on this expedition three days, and did ably and cheerfully all the duties consequent upon it.

Sergt. M. D. WILSON was left alone in the Station on the morning of the riot week. A colored man was brought in for safety, and the Station was at once the object of the mob's attention. The Sergeant closed and barricaded the doors, and awaited an attack. The mob cooled off and left, and the negro was sent away in safety.

Officer CARROLL was, while reconnoitering at Liberty and Greenwich streets, twice knocked down by a mob, but escaped without serious injury.

When the Captain returned to duty in his own Precinct, on Tuesday P. M., he heard of a mob attacking a man who was mistaken for one SMITH, the proprietor of a disreputable house in Greenwich-street. The house of this SMITH had, the night before, been attacked and sacked, and he had shot a man whom he considered among those engaged, killing him on the spot, and then escaped. The man attacked was one of his employes. Capt. HELME and Officer CARROLL repaired to the scene and succeeded in rescuing the man, who was quite severely injured.

On Wednesday, Thursday and Friday nights Officers CARROLL, HEY and McCLUSKEY were on scouting duty, in citizens' dress, throughout the Precinct, a duty of no little hazard and, as they performed it, of great value.

Sergeant BARNETT attracted the attention of his officers and men as he did the attention of the Commissioners and Superintendents, during the entire week of the riots by his unwearying activity, his indomitable courage and his manly, intelligent performance of all duties. There was nothing required of him that was not thoroughly performed. He is literally a noble fellow and a "splendid" officer. The more such men as BARNETT the higher the repute of the Force.

The services of this force were of an almost constant and certainly arduous and wearying character. They did faithfully and manfully all duties which they were called on to perform, and have placed themselves in an honorable light before the higher officers of the Department and the public.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH PRECINCT.

Capt. JOHN F. DICKSON, No. 550 Greenwich-street. In the morning of Monday, Sergt. WOLFE and ten men were ordered to report to Capt. SPEIGHT, at Marshal's office, No. 1,190 Broadway, but finding the office closed, and no one to report to, repaired to Fortieth-street and Third-avenue, in which vicinity it was heard a riot was raging. On reaching Third-avenue from Forty-third-street, meantime being joined by more Police, a charge was made on the mob, which, fighting desperately, was driven back to and beyond Forty-sixth-street, where they broke; the rioters seemed seized with terror at the determined character of the charge, and fled in all directions; the entire force did not exceed 50—their opponents thousands—and the punishment inflicted was of the most severe character, the rioters laying thick as the force advanced; the force had penetrated to the front of the Marshal's office at Forty-sixth-street, which was in flames, but received no support, the Police which had been on the ground having been beaten off. The mob rallied, hurled themselves upon the Twenty-eighth and their associates, and in a brief time broke them, every man looking out for himself; stones and brickbats and shot were showered on them like hail, and in the close pursuit, clubs fell upon them with damaging effect. Some ran into dwellings, were secreted, subsequently escaping in disguise; others ran the gauntlet of the guns, clubs, and missiles, but all reported as soon as possible after the disaster to the platoon.

In this battle, Officer DAVIS, on the retreat, was seriously injured, but got away, and was secreted in a dwelling, Officer HOLLEY had a finger broken; Officer SIEBERS was set upon by a number of men, and his arm broken; Officers POLHEMUS, BRYAN and BASHFORD had severe scalp wounds; Officer WRIGHT was badly injured in the chest, and Sergeant WOLFE, who was the last to retreat, had to fight his way out, and was badly injured on the head. Officers KNIGHT and BOLMAN were saved by some women, who afforded them refuge in their houses, whence they escaped in disguise.

At 11:40 A. M. Roundsman MARGLES reported with eleven men to Capt. PORTER, Forty-sixth-street and Third-avenue; had been there but a short time ere the mob made an overwhelming charge, scattering the force in all directions. Capt. PORTER, unwilling to sacrifice the men, gave the order to retreat, and it was wise that he did so; he saved many valuable lives. This force of the Precinct reported as soon as possible after the defeat to Capt. DICKSON, at the Station.

In the afternoon Capt. DICKSON, with Sergeants O'CONNOR and GROAT, reported at the Central Office. In the evening they were under command of Inspector CARPENTER in the crushing of the mob in the Park, and their locusts flew well and effectively. Sergeant O'CONNOR had his head badly cut here, and was compelled to retire from duty. All through the Fourth Precinct were they with the Inspector, moving the mobs from pillar to post, eventually dispersing all of them and restoring order to a section which was alive with riot and pillage. On return to Central Office, were held in reserve until Tuesday A. M., when, at 2 o'clock, they accompanied Sergeant COPELAND to Clarkson-street, where the body of the murdered negro was recovered. Soon after ordered to the fire at the Packing-house, corner Houston and Washington streets, where they remained till 5 A. M. Thence to Leroy-street, where Capt. DICKSON rescued the negro, who had been knocked down by a crowd, and beaten on the head by an Irishman with a stone weighing twenty pounds, until he was thought dead. This fiend stood over the poor fellow when he lay on the street, deliberately lifted and brought down the stone upon his head five or six times, gritting his teeth, yelling his execrations, and reveling in his cowardly and hellish deed of blood. The negro, in defending himself be-

...had inspected his murderer... Capt. The Irishman had run from him, leaving it to a score of others to render him defenseless, when the poor fellow was insensible, he returned to complete the work of murder. Capt. DICKSON found him, pressed into service a wagon, and putting him into it conveyed him to the hospital. No horse could be had, and the men turned in, drawing the wagon. The poor fellow died soon after, but meantime was able to whisper his name—WILLIAMS—to the Captain. Three of the parties to the murder have since been arrested by this force.

On Tuesday, at 10:30 A. M., Capt. DICKSON and his command were under Inspector DILKS, of those who visited the factory where stolen arms were stored at Twenty-second-street and Second-avenue. The Twenty-eighth had the right. Inspector DILKS'S command drove, it will be remembered, after severe fighting, the mob before them, then entered and took the well-defended building, and recovered a large number of arms. It was one of the most severe fights of the entire campaign, and thoroughly tested the "mettle" of the Police.

Sergeant GREEN had a desperate encounter with a well-armed, courageous and muscular fellow; he fought him, with reckless courage, some two hundred yards up the avenue and away from the command, but succeeded in bringing him to the ground; on the running fight the fellow turned, and a blow on the back of his head produced the phenomena of a full set of teeth flying out of his mouth, and, pirouetting in the air, falling some ten feet distant; they were evidently false, as was the heart of the fellow wearing them. In this battle not one innocent man was punished, but the avenue was literally strewn with the bodies of the rioters. Many were picked up and hastily removed out of town and buried; others were taken to the river, put into boats and carried off, no one knows and few care where, and others were carried to their homes to live or die, as the nature of their wounds permitted.

So soon as returned to Central Office, Capt. DICKSON and his command were ordered to report to Inspector LEONARD, at City Hall, and were on guard in Printing-house-square and Park, doing active and valuable duty in preventing concentration of inflamed and inflammatory crowds. They remained here until Saturday, Inspector LEONARD bearing cheerful testimony to their vigilance and efficiency, when they were returned to their own Precinct.

On Sunday morning, this Precinct, with others, Capt. DICKSON in command, were detailed to visit the different villages and towns up the river as far as Peekskill. They were accompanied by Companies A and B, Seventy-fourth regiment, New-York Volunteers, of Buffalo, Lieut. NAGLE in command, and were everywhere received with the utmost enthusiasm. Residents threw open their houses to them, and volunteered every hospitality. Capt. DICKSON in most cases declined, because of the numbers of his command, and his hesitancy in accepting hospitalities which, however well meant, might prove onerous. The force were gone until Wednesday, the 21st, disembarking en route and on return at every place, restoring confidence and assuring the residents of protection and assistance. Capt. DICKSON and his command speak in glowing terms of Lieut. NAGLE and his command of the Seventy-fourth regiment. Fresh from the duties of the war and noble service, their time had expired on Saturday, but they at once volunteered for the expedition. During it they won the admiration and respect of the citizens of every place visited, by their manly bearing and deportment.

Capt. DICKSON and his command are enthusiastic in their encomiums on the Lieutenant and his command, who, while they proved themselves soldiers, proved also that they were gallant and chivalrous gentlemen.

On the return of the force they had but a brief respite, for on Thursday, Capt. DICKSON was ordered to Port Richmond. Reaching there he marched to Quarantine; thence to Vanderbilt's Landing. Here the riot had occurred in which two soldiers had been killed; he marched his command through all the infected section, meeting with none but peaceable demonstrations; the force during the day had marched eleven miles under a burning sun; two were prostrated and carried back to the boat. At 5 P. M. the command returned to New-York. On reaching the dock they were met with orders to go to Flushing, L. I., with Lieut. BIRD in command of Sixth Company, Seventh regiment, who were in waiting. Off at once they went, arriving at 8½ P. M., landed, marched through the village and finding all quiet returned to the boat. Here they remained all night and in the morning, after another tour through the village, returned to the City, arriving at 2 P. M. Well fagged out the force marched to its own Precinct.

No force had more arduous and more prolonged duties than the "Twenty-eighth," and from first to last every call upon Capt. DICKSON and his command was obeyed with alacrity. In every engagement to which they were parties, they evinced the utmost courage, and their escutcheon is unstained by a single unworthy act. For a week and a half they were on constant duty, and have won full honors by the manner in which all requirements were performed. To Capt. DICKSON, whose example and endurance encouraged his men, the greatest credit is due.

Sergeant WILLIAM GREEN and Patrolman HENRY JAY, during the entire period of service, were unwearying, active and courageous.

Sergeant VAN DEUSEN was left in charge of the Station. On two occasions he was threatened by the mob, but coolly prepared for them, and with but four men not only managed to save the building, but the refugees in it.

In the battle within the Second-avenue, under Inspector DILKS, one of this force disposed of four or five of the worst of the rioters. He went into the fight on his own hook. His favorite cry was, when he brought a villain down, "Hallo! Johnny Roach, how are you?"

Naval Movements.

ANOTHER IRON-CLAD FOR CHARLESTON.

The naval authorities of the Brooklyn Navy-yard have reported the iron-clad *Lehigh* ready for active service. She burst a gun some time since at Fortress Monroe, and came here for a new one. On her arrival, however, she was taken in hand, and improved in every way. The turret gear, which got out of order in one of the vessels during the first contest, is now rendered inaccessible to projectiles of any description. A huge iron band, no less than five feet in thickness, surrounds the tower part of the turret, and preserves it from all effect of shot. The armament of the vessel has been also changed. She has now one of the 15-inch Dahlgren guns and a 200-pound Parrott, rifled, one of the extraordinary pieces of ordnance whose advent into the navy we noticed some time since. The machinery of the *Lehigh* has been also overhauled, and she is now in a better condition than when she sailed first from Wilmington. She is to leave this City to-morrow, or the day after, it is supposed, for Charleston, to reinforce the armored fleet doing such good service there. The *Lehigh* is one of the original nine iron-clads constructed immediately after the *Monitor*.

A "CONVERTED" MAN-OF-WAR.

To-day the United States steamer *Fort Jackson* will be formally put in commission as a regular man-of-war of the United States Navy. She is armed and equipped after the fashion of a first-class corvette, and has a crew of picked sailors. A few months since this vessel was purchased from Mr. VANDERBILT by the Government. She was called the *Union* when in the service of the "Commodore," and had just attained a reputation of excellence which made the Government purchase her. On her arrival at the Navy-yard the Constructor put her in hands at once, had all the mercantile characteristics removed and made such improvements and additions as rendered her second to hardly any vessel of the class she rates with on the register. Capt. [illegible] has provided her with a suitable armament, and the Navy Department has appointed some of the best available officers to command her. She will sail to-day or to-morrow to join one of our squadrons—which we are not informed.

PURCHASE AND CHARTER OF VESSELS.

The Navy Department has purchased the steamship *Ajax* for service on the South Atlantic Station in connection with Key West and Port Royal. She was delivered yesterday to Admiral PAULDING, at the Navy-yard, and will be fitted out at once to go South. The Government has chartered a schooner to take ice to the officers, sailors and marines of the South Atlantic fleet. Arrangements are in progress to have her heavily laden with the precious commodity. Another vessel also recently purchased, called the *Rosa*, arrived at the Navy-yard, and was taken in hand for the necessary outfit. She will be temporarily turned over to Admiral GREGORY, the Superintendent of iron-clads in this vicinity.

AFFAIRS AT THE NAVY-YARD.

The prize steamer *Calipso* was on the dry dock yesterday morning, but on account of the arrival of the *Mercedita* she was taken off and the newly-arrived vessel put in her place. The *Calipso* was captured some time ago while trying to run the blockade; she is to be repaired. The boilers of the gunboat *Galena* are being removed for the purpose of putting new ones in. She is undergoing a general overhauling. The *Kansas* is in a fair way of being completed. She is still in the ship-house, and is expected to be launched in a few weeks. The work on the north side of the yard is still going on. Part of the roofing of the storehouses has been torn off, and when the old buildings are demolished new ones are to be built in their place. The following vessels are lying in the stream: The *Massachusetts*, *Shenandoah*, *State of Georgia* and *Keystone State*.

By instructions received at the Navy-yard, from Washington, for the rapid completion of the [illegible], which is now being built there, an extra gang of men were ordered to commence work upon her yesterday. She is expected to be ready for sea in the course of a week.

Copper Smelting Works—An Opportunity for Capitalists.

It is a noticeable fact that there is not a single copper smelting establishment in New-York. Noticeable because there is an unlimited business for such, and because with the accession of ore which the development of the California mines is making, there will ere long not be enough of such establishments to do the business required of them. The greater portion of the rich ore of California is being shipped to Swansea, Wales, where extensive works are established. At Boston, Mass., there are a few works, but they were erected for the smelting of the Lake Superior ore, and have monopolized this business, which has proved one of great profit. The works are expensive, but the per centage, where sufficient ore is had to keep engaged, is very great, and all that is required to make New-York a centre for the business is to satisfy California that the facilities are here; the coppery treasure will then flow thither in abundance. Already some dozen mines are open in California, all of them yielding shipping ore, and many more in process of development. Capitalists there are turning attention to these mines in preference to the gold ones, as permanent investments. Afford the assurances of smelting facilities here, and to a certainty there will be an immense business built up. Boston receives a large quantity of the ore, being the only place, as we have said, where it can be worked. The matter is well worth the examination of capitalists; and there are assurances that investigations of the facts in regard to the copper interest will convince them of its magnitude, and of the advantage of turning their attention to it.

The Mayor and the Draft Ordinance.

Considerable interest is felt in regard to the position of His Honor the Mayor, on the ordinance bearing upon the draft, which has been passed by the Common Council. While we know nothing positively of the views of His Honor, we understand from reliable sources that in his interview with those framing the ordinance he suggested amendments, making it more consistent with the interests of the Government, and at the same time not a whit less liberal to those drafted whom it is intended to benefit. When His Honor was consulted in regard to the ordinance—and that he was consulted is a matter of publicity—he suggested that in the second section should be incorporated a provision to the effect, that the parties drafted, and to whom the $300 were to be paid, should not receive the money *until* they had been mustered into the service of the United States, and *were sent to a rendezvous*. That this provision is eminently proper and absolutely necessary, is proven by the suggestive fact that the late Comptroller estimated of the half million appropriated for bounties by the City, *four-fifths or four hundred thousand dollars were paid* to parties who evaded service after receipt, either by absconding or skulking! His Honor the Mayor requested that the provision referred to should be incorporated in the second section. The consultation of His Honor with those drawing the ordinance, and his concurrence in its general provisions, has created the impression that, as it exists, he approves of it. But this essential provision, on which he was most tenacious, has, from a misapprehension of his views, been omitted from the second section, where it should most apply, and been incorporated in the fifth, where it is only applicable to volunteers. A caucus of the Common Council will be held this morning, whereat, it is supposed, this and other suggestions of His Honor will be semi-officially considered. That, characterized as they are by sagacity and prudence, and sustained as they will be by the public, they will receive courteous and approving attention, we have no doubt. In that event, there will be but a brief delay before the formal adoption of the amendments, and the ordinance will become a fixed fact, with His Honor's approval.

Incidents at Quarantine.

The steamship *Alabama*, in the service of the United States, arrived at Lower Quarantine some ten days ago, and was anchored, and still remains there. She had been cruising between the West Indies and Charleston, and returned with 124 officers and men, 15 of whom have since died of yellow fever. Dr. GUNN, our efficient and valuable Health Officer, at once transhipped the well men and hospital'd the sick, sealed down the hatches, placing six "ship-keepers" on board. *Three of these have since been attacked with the fever, and two have died.* The vessel was the most infected of any reaching this port, and it is not known whether it was so infected at Havana or Key West. The Health Officer has written to the Navy Department, requesting that she be sent north as soon and as far as possible to catch the earliest frost, as the only way to redeem her from the pest. Not an article either in the way of arms, ammunition or clothing has be allowed to be removed from her by officers or men.

Of the four engineers on board, three were taken with the fever and died. The fourth, also ill with it, stood at his post, aided by the firemen, (we regret not learning his name,) and the moment the vessel dropped anchor—having nerved and sustained himself to this point—yielded to it and became temporarily insane. His last act was to stop the vessel. He was taken to the Hospital, and will recover. This is a fact which deserves the attention of the Navy Department. It exhibited a fidelity to duty rarely met with, and for the correctness of the statement we will vouch.

Meeting of the Board of Commissioners of Health.

A meeting of the Commissioners of Health was held at the Mayor's Office yesterday, at which it was reported by Health Officer GUNN that no infected vessels had arrived at the Port during the past week. The health and condition of the City were reported excellent, no contagious diseases existing to any extent. A complaint was made by the citizens of Tompkinsville, S. I., of the dumping of offal along shore, which was referred to the City Inspector with power. This last complaint is one of too frequent occurrence, and now that Inspector BOOLE holds the reins there will be a prompt and effective remedy applied.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ARRESTS FOR GRAND LARCENY.—MARGARET MCCONNELL, an inmate of a Water-street dance-house, was arrested yesterday, by Officer DONNELLY, of the Fourth Precinct, charged with stealing from MICHAEL FALLON the sum of $50 in Treasury notes. Alderman MCCOOL, acting magistrate at the Tombs, committed the accused in default of $500 bail......ANN WOODS was taken into custody by Officer WILSON, of the Eighth Precinct, charged with stealing a silver watch valued at $20, and $15 in cash, from JOSEPH W. SCHOOLEY, a member of the Fifth regiment of Wisconsin Volunteers. The accused acknowledged taking the watch, which was afterward recovered at a pawnshop in Grand-street. The money is still missing. Justice QUACKENBUSH committed her for trial......NELLIE J. STANLEY, a dancer at one of the Broadway concert saloons, was arrested by Officer GILLIGAN, of the Tenth Precinct, on the complaint of HELEN ALBERT, of No. 7 Duane-street, who charges that NELLIE stole from her a trunk containing clothing valued at $60. She was committed in default of $500 bail.

ROBBED DURING THE RIOTS.—JACOB KREELING and JOHN WEISEL were yesterday brought before Justice QUACKENBUSH, charged with robbery during the riots. The complainant was Mr. FREDERICK SCHNEIDER, of No. 311 West Forty-fourth-street, who alleges that on the 15th of July, the third day of the riot, the prisoners came into his bakery, at the above number, and demanded $6, at the same time threatening to destroy his house and kill him if the demand was not complied with. They gave him ten minutes in which to make up his mind, and if, at the end of that time, the money was not forthcoming, they would call in a large crowd and have his house demolished. The complainant being in fear of his life gave them the money, with which they left. The accused were committed for trial.

A REMARKABLE COINCIDENCE.—A few months since three persons purchased a piece of ground in Greenwood Cemetery, which they subsequently partitioned off to their mutual satisfaction. Last week, on *three successive days*—Thursday, Friday and Saturday—the parties to this arrangement were all laid to rest in their respective lots. They belonged to different families and were in no way connected. One was the late B. M. WHITLOCK, another the widow of a former merchant of this City, and the other was a young bridegroom who, after only a fortnight's taste of matrimonial happiness, returned from a bridal trip to Niagara Falls to fall a sudden victim to disease, and was thus early summoned into a world *where they neither marry nor are given in marriage.*

PROTECTION OF HARLEM RIVER BRIDGES.—A Committee of gentlemen from the Westchester County border of Harlem River, waited upon Mayor OPDYKE yesterday, to obtain some special protection for Central Bridge, (better known as McComb's Dam Bridge,) on the Harlem River, in view of further violence in spite at the draft. They reported that they have reason to believe that an anti-draft organization of Irish laborers exists in their locality, who design destroying public property and otherwise acting riotously in the suburbs, to show their opposition to the draft, while not daring to face the strong force of military and police in the City. The Mayor could do nothing for them, but referred them to the Police Commissioners.

REBEL WOUNDED SOLDIERS ON DAVID'S ISLAND.—There is a great want among the 3,000 soldiers on this Island of hats, shoes, canes and crutches. Many of them are confined in the hospitals in consequence thereof. Rev. Mr. GOSS, of the Christian Alliance, has agreed to coöperate with the officers on the Island to raise some of these necessary articles. Contributions may be sent to the care of HART and FARRAND, No. 4 Burling-slip.

CITY MORTALITY.—The total number of deaths in this City during the past week was 880, of which 591 were children. This is a decrease of 111 from the deaths of the week previous, and an increase of 174 over those of the corresponding week last year. This is also an increase of 172 over the average deaths for ten years.

There were 32 deaths from cholera infantum, [illegible] from convulsions, 20 from diarrhoea, 25 from dysentery, 38 from scarlet fever, 11 from typhoid and 16 from typhus fever, 8 from the effects of the heat, and 36 from sunstroke, 14 from inflammation of the bowels, and 27 from inflammation of the brain, 66 from consumption, 41 from infantile marasmus, 20 from disease of the brain, and 2 died from wounds inflicted in the riot.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO A DEAF AND DUMB BOY.—About 5 o'clock on Monday afternoon, as the Express train on the Hudson River Railroad was passing One Hundred and Sixty-third-street, the engine struck a deaf and dumb boy named JOHN WELSH, aged 8 years, who was standing on the track. He was knocked down and severely injured about the head and arms, and one of his legs was broken. The victim was conveyed to the Deaf and Dumb Asylum in the vicinity, where he belonged. His parents reside in Saratoga County, this State.

RESIGNATION OF A POLICE CAPTAIN.—Capt. ALBERT M. PALMER, of the Twenty-first Precinct Police, yesterday tendered his resignation to the Board of Commissioners, and the same was accepted. Sergt. CORNELIUS BURDICK, of the Broadway squad, has been appointed to fill the vacant Captaincy. The latter is a brave and efficient officer. During the July riots Capt. MILLS was absent from the City, and Sergt. BURDICK had the sole command of the squad during that eventful week. The valuable services then rendered by him and his men will be long remembered by the people of this City.

ADDITIONAL CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES DURING THE RIOTS:

R. C. Morgan, No. 486 Broome-st., clothing and jewelry	$1,893 76
Wm. R. McCreary, No. 362 Grand-st., guns	43 00
G. A. Gudath, robbed of revolver and sword	100 00
Patrick Carmody, No. 639 West 44th-st., death of his daughter by gunshot wound	5,000 00
Charles W. Taylor, gold watch	75 00
Jos. McCarthy, No. 230 1st-av., shutters broken	48 00
Managers of Colored Orphan Asylum, building, fences and furniture destroyed	75,000 00

AN INCENDIARY FIRE.—Between 4 and 5 o'clock yesterday morning, Officer DESMOND, of the Fourth Precinct, discovered a fire breaking out on the second floor of premises No. 50 Frankfort-street, occupied by W. L. COOPER, dealer in leather. An examination plainly revealed the fact that the fire was the work of an incendiary, it having been kindled both on the second and third floors in the rear. The damage by fire and water will amount to about $300. Fully insured.

A CHILD SCALDED—GROSS CARELESSNESS.—Coroner NAUMANN held an inquest yesterday on the body of JOHN G. MAYER, a child aged three years, that died at the residence of its parents, No. 565 Ninth-avenue, from injuries received by accidentally falling into a kettle of boiling water. The jury, in their verdict, censured ELIZA MAYER for gross carelessness, in leaving the kettle of boiling water on the walk where the child was playing.

COLORED TROOPS IN NEW-YORK.—Col. JOHN B. MONTGOMERY some time since applied to the War Department for permission to organize a regiment of colored cavalry in this State. The response to this application has just been received, to the effect that "the Department does not intend to authorize the raising of colored troops in the State of New-York at present."

LIBERAL DONATION.—The Delaware and Raritan Canal and Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Companies have donated $30,000, and placed it at the disposal of the Governor of New-Jersey, for the purpose of forwarding troops as speedily as possible to meet the call recently made upon the State by the Federal Government.

A CHILD DROWNED.—Coroner WILDEY held an inquest yesterday on the body of a girl aged five years, named MINA WIGAND, whose parents reside at No. 61 Greenwich-street. The deceased was accidentally drowned on Sunday last at the foot of Barclay-street.

A NEGRO DROWNED.—The same Coroner was also called to hold an inquest on the body of a colored man, who was accidentally drowned at Central Bridge, near Harlem.

BROKE A SHAFT.—The steamer *Metropolis*, of the Fall River line, did not arrive yesterday morning until late, having, when off Watch Hill, broke her shaft.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE MILITIA UNDER ARMS.—The different militia regiments comprising the Fifth and Eleventh brigades were ordered to be in readiness for active service yesterday. The different organizations met at their respective armories during the day or evening. The Thirteenth and Twenty-eighth met at the City Armory, corner of Henry and Cranberry streets; the Twenty-third and Fifty-second met at the armory corner of Fulton and Orange streets; the Fifty-sixth, at the armory in Raymond-street; the Seventieth, at the arsenal in Portland-avenue; and the Forty-seventh at their armory in the Eastern District. Strong guards were detailed last night at all the armories and places where arms and military accoutrements are stored. The regiments are to report at their respective headquarters daily, and to keep themselves in readiness to act at short notice. Since the return of the militia from Pennsylvania and Maryland, one company of each regiment has been kept on constant duty in guarding different places. Now the entire force will be kept under arms until all apprehension of danger growing out of the enforcement of the draft has ceased. The Police are also held in readiness by order of the General Superintendent until further directions.

It is not known when the draft will be commenced in Brooklyn, no orders having yet been received by the Provost-Marshals.

STREET-WALKERS SENT TO THE PENITENTIARY.—The Police of the Forty-first Precinct made a raid upon the street-walkers in Fulton-avenue on Monday night, and arrested eleven on the charge of indecent behavior in the public streets. They were brought before Justice PERRY yesterday morning, and severally disposed of as follows: Susan McGill, six months, Penitentiary; Letitia McElrath, Anna Dougherty, Elizabeth Finnegan, Sarah McLaughlin, Elizabeth Farrell and Maria McLaughlin, four months each to the Penitentiary; Ellen Kearney, case adjourned; Bridget Kelly, Mina Stewart and Anna Thornton were discharged with a reprimand.

ABANDONMENT.—A man named ANDREW MCCABE was arrested in the City Park on Monday night, for drunkenness. He resided at No. 1 Navy-street, but had not been at home for two days. His two children, boys, aged 4 and 7, were found locked up in the room and nearly famished for want of food. The youngest is blind. They were sent to the Almshouse, and the father was sent to jail.

FIFTY-SECOND REGIMENT.—There has been much sickness among the members of this regiment, and several deaths, since their return from the States of Pennsylvania and Maryland. Those of the officers who recently died are Capts. GREEN, WALSH and DEBIER, and six other officers are sick from camp fever contracted during the campaign. Several of the privates have also died from similar causes.

Williamsburgh.

PRESENTATION TO A PROVOST.—On Monday evening last the employes of Provost-Marshal SAMUEL T. MADDOX, of the Eleventh Congressional District, of Kings County, presented him with a gold hunting case watch, chain and seal. The presentation took place at the residence of Mr. JOHN H. DAVIDSON, in Second-street, Brooklyn, E. D. A speech was made by Mr. S. H. MELLIS, to which the recipient feelingly responded. The value of the gift is about $300, a very appropriate recognition of the efficiency, impartiality, and courtesy with which Marshal MADDOX has performed his duties in the preliminaries of conscription.

THE FORTY-SEVENTH.—By order of Major-Gen. *Duryee, of the Second Division, N. Y. S. M.*, the Forty-seventh regiment of Brooklyn, E. D., was under arms yesterday, last night, and are to be kept in readiness at the armory during the balance of the week in case of emergency.

NEW-JERSEY.

THE $14,000 ROBBERY—ARREST OF THE ALLEGED PRINCIPAL.—It will be recollected that some four weeks since a Pennsylvanian, who was supposed to have left his State to avoid the Conscription, was robbed at the Erie Railway station in Jersey City, of a carpet-bag containing $14,000 in greenbacks. Since that time, Chief of Police REILY and Detective KILCAULEY have been engaged in ferreting out the principal, a notorious thief known as "Deaf Nes." They finally got traces of his whereabouts and yesterday morning about 9 o'clock succeeded in taking him into custody at a rendezvous for thieves in Laurens-street, near Bleecker, in New-York. The accused was committed to the Hudson County jail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

A NEW TICKET ARRANGEMENT ON THE NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—A new ticket arrangement which has recently gone into force on the New-Jersey Railroad is giving rise to a vast amount of grumbling and ill-natured talk among those compelled to pass over that route. The exact nature of the arrangement is altogether too complicated to render a description possible, but the general result of it may be gathered from the fact that it compels commuters to fumble their tickets from their pockets five times a day, if they come from Newark to this City and return. This, of course, disturbs the movements of passengers, especially between the cars and boats, and the delay is very naturally the greatest at the time when expedition is called for the most. The Company, it is said, allege that the new system is rendered necessary to check the depredations of dishonest conductors; but the passengers reply, that they should not be made to suffer for delinquencies of that kind by losing from ten to fifteen minutes, which to many of them is part of the most valuable portion of the day. The Jersey City papers have taken up the quarrel against the Company, and their columns abound in spirited squibs from sufferers, and in energetic editorials denouncing monopolies in general. As yet there is no indication that the Company designs modifying its plans in consequence of the arguments which have thus been presented, and it is very difficult to see how the aggrieved passengers can help themselves.

THE ALLEGED KIDNAPPING CASE.—The examination of Mr. SHANNON, of Washington, charged with kidnapping his child from his wife in New-York, was to have taken place before Recorder MARSHDALE, of Jersey City, yesterday. In the meantime Mrs. S. had recovered possession of the child, and withdrawing the complaint, the accused was discharged.

RECRUITING.—Over 400 men have already been enlisted in Jersey City, leaving about 100 men to fill out the quota. Over 300 men are now at Camp Parker, in Hudson City. The quota will undoubtedly be filled within the required time.

NO EXTENSION OF TIME.—It is stated from a reliable source, that Gov. PARKER intends to proceed at once and enforce the draft at the expiration of the thirty days allowed by Government, which will be in a week.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....AUG. 18, 1863.

$5,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ₩ c. N. Oct. & Aug.	106¾	100	Erie R. Pref.	106¾
4,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr. c. N	99¾	250	do.	106
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	65½	300	do. b10	106
2,000	Virginia St. 6s	64	300	Reading Railroad	117
5,000	N. C. St. 6s	68	2500	do.	118
17,000	Mo. State 6s	71	500	do. b10	118¾
5,000	Cal. State 7s	115	150	Mich. Cen. R.	116
10,000	C. & Miss. R. C.	86½	100	M. S. & N. I. s10	100
5,000	do.	86¾	2000	do.	100
10,000	do.	86	300	do.	100¾
20,000	E. 4th M. Bs.	106	100	do.	100½
12,000	Erie 3d M. Bs. '83	113	50	do.	100½
2,000	Hud. R. 3d M.	123½	10	do.	107½
2,000	Har. R. 3d M.	101	1700	M. So. & N. I. G. S.	118
5,000	Mich. So. 2d M.	103	50	Panama R.	190
2,000	do.	105¾	1000	Illinois Cen. R. S.	123
3,000	do.	103½	600	do.	123½
2,000	Mich. S. S. F.	108¾	200	do. b10	123
13,000	do.	108	400	Clev. & Pitts. R.	102
1,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	90	300	do.	101
1,000	C. & N. W. 2d	66¾	200	do. b10	102
10,000	do.	67	300	do.	100½
10,000	do.	67¼	600	do.	100
10,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	94½	1500	do.	99½
20,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d	85	500	do.	99¼
2,000	Clev. & P. 3d	100	3500	do.	99
500	Clev. & P. 4th M.	83	1000	Gal. & Chi. R.	107
7,000	Miss. & Mo. L. Gr.	58½	300	do. s5	107
12,000	do.	58	61	do.	106½
43	Hanover Bank	98	300	do.	107½
20	Corn Ex. Bank	105½	100	Clev. & Tol.	115½
10	Continental Bank	98	100	do.	115¾
15	Bank of Commerce	103	100	do.	115½
15	do.	103½	100	Mil. & P. Du C. 1st Pr.	112
60,000	American Gold	125¾	300	Chi. & R. I. R.	108½
200	Canton Co.	31½	200	do.	108¼
300	do.	31¾	200	do.	108¾
10	Penn. Coal Co.	136	300	do. b30	109
250	Cumb. Coal, Prf.	29½	1500	do.	109
300	do.	29¾	200	do.	109¼
100	do. b30	29¾	250	do.	109½
200	Quicksilv. M. Co.	48	100	Chi., B. & Q. R.	126
100	Cen. Am. Tr. Co.	33	200	do.	126½
2500	Bucks Co. Lead Co.	2¾	300	Mil. & P. D. C. R.	87
300	Am. Coal Co.	70	300	do.	87½
200	do.	70½	600	do.	88
25	Min. Mining Co.	90	100	do. b10	88½
100	Pacific M. S. Co. b15	236	200	do. b10	89
100	do.	235	44	do. s10	88
75	do.	234½	400	Tol. & Wab.	83
5	do.	234	100	do.	85
300	N. Y. Cen. R.	132½	300	do.	84¼
1200	do.	132¼	700	do.	85
100	do. s30	132	300	P., Ft. W. & C. R.	93
600	do.	132	400	do.	93
100	do.	131¾	400	do.	91
500	do.	131½	300	do.	90
100	do. s30	131½	600	do.	90
50	do.	131¾	100	do.	89½
4300	Erie R.	111½	300	do.	89¾
6000	do.	112	100	do. s30	89½
100	do. s10	111¾	300	A. & T. H.	66
600	do.	112¼	200	do.	65½
500	do. s30	112	500	do.	66
100	do. s10	112	300	do.	66½
300	do.	112½	100	do.	67
400	do. b10	112½	1050	Chic. & N. W. R.	27½
300	Harlem R.	167	400	do.	27¾
1000	do.	166	100	do. b30	28½
300	do. b10	165½	1000	Chic. & Alt. R.	85
300	do. b10	165	200	do.	[illegible]
100	do.	164½	100	do.	80
1200	do.	164	100	do. s30	84¾
300	do. s10	163½	500	Chi. & Alt. P.	94½
500	do.	163	200	do.	94¾
400	do. s30	160	500	do.	95
300	do.	160	300	Miss. & Mo. R.	[illegible]
300	do.	158			

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	105½	200	Clev. & T. R.	116
5,000	do.	[illegible]	300	Mich. Cen. R.	116½
5,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Co. Cl.	106¼	100	do.	[illegible]
3,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. c.	101½	141	M. S. & N. I.	[illegible]
28,000	Am. Gold	125¾	200	do.	[illegible]
100	Cumb. Coal Prf.	29	200	do.	[illegible]
50	do.	[illegible]	200	M. S. & N. I. G.	[illegible]
100	do. s10	29¾	200	Ill. Cen. R. S.	[illegible]
1800	N. Y. Cen. R.	133	200	Clev. & Pitts. R. s30	102½
100	do.	132¾	100	do.	[illegible]
100	Erie Railway	112½	300	Gal. & Chic. R.	107½
200	do.	112¼	200	do.	107
100	Erie R. Prf.	107½	100	Chi. & R. I. R.	110
100	do. b10	107	200	Mil. & Pr. Du C.	90½
100	Harlem R.	163	400	P., F. W. & C. R.	90
300	do.	162	300	do.	90
200	do.	161	100	A. & T. H. R.	67
2000	Reading R.	[illegible]	100	do.	[illegible]
400	do. b10	119½	100	do.	[illegible]

TUESDAY, Aug. 18—P. M.

The day has been one of more excitement and irregularity in the Stock market than any which has come within the limits of our experience, and the sales at the Board and outside have been immense. William-street, between Exchange-place and Beaver-street, has been so crowded throughout the day, that it was almost impossible to force a passage through it, and prices have varied so much from hour to hour as to make it almost impossible to keep a record of the market. The greatest fluctuation has been in Harlem old stock. After selling as high as 174¼ yesterday, it opened at the First Board, to-day, at 167; it was sold down there to 158, and report says in the Street as low as 155, rallying again at the close to 162½@163; selling at the 1 o'clock Public Board at 167@168, and commenced at the Second Regular Board at 165, and went down to 160@161 at the close of the call. New-York Central was more steady. The prices standing at 132¼@131¾ at the First Board, 132¾ at 1 o'clock, and closing at the Second at 133. Erie was the firmest stock of the day. It opened at 111½, 1¼ higher than yesterday; sold on the morning call at 112½, and worked its way up to 116 at the Second Board. The Preferred Stock advanced from 105½ yesterday, to 107. Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne took the turn downward at the morning Board, selling as low as 89 against 93 yesterday; recovered to 92½@92¾ at the Public Board, and receded again to 89½@90 at the second regular session. Southern old was likewise lower. Having sold at 113 yesterday, it began today at 106½@109, and and after rallying to 110@110½, sold in the afternoon at 109½@109¼. Milwaukee *and Prarie du Chien was sold down to 87 in the morning, but recovered to 89 in the afternoon*, ½ lower than last evening. Toledo and Wabash advanced from 90 yesterday to 84@85. Cleveland and Pittsburgh fell to 98, 1½ decline, then advanced to 103½@103¾, and settled down to 102¾ at the Second Board.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made in comparison with last night's quotations:

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
Gold Coin	125¾	126	Harlem Pref.	150	149
U. S. 6s, 1881	106¾	105¾	Mich. Central	117	116¾
N. Y. Central	132¾	133	Mich. Southern	111	110¾
Erie	110	115	Mich. Guarant'd	130	112¾
Erie Preferred	105¾	107	Illinois Cen.	123	124½
Hudson	149¾	149	Pittsburgh	105	102¾
Pacific Mail	233	235	Fort Wayne	97	91
Harlem	171¾	162	Rock Island	109	110
Canton	32¾	31¾	Northwest	28	28
Prairie du Chien	90	89	Galena	106	107¾
Treas. Cer., new	99¾	99¾	Reading	117¾	118¾
Terre Haute	66¾	106¾			

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Manhattan	135	Am. Exchange	109
Mechanics	115	Bk. of the Republic	107
Union	112	Hanover	96
America	123	Grocers'	100
City	140	Shoe & Leather	109
Tradesmen's	108	Corn Exchange	105
Butch. & Drovers'	120	Continental	99
National	107	St. Nicholas	100
State of New-York	103	Import. & Traders'	103¾
Commerce	103	Park	123¾

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	103	M. S. & N. Ind. S. F.	109
N. Y. Cen. 6s, real est.	103	Ill. Cen. 7s	116
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	103¾	Al. & T. H. firsts	102
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	115	A. & T. H. 2ds pref.	93
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	120	Chic. & N. W. S. F.	100
Erie thirds, '83	113	Chi. & N. W. 1sts	90¾
Erie fourths, '80	106	Chi. & N. W. 2ds	67¾
Erie fifths, '88	105	Han. & St. Jos. 1sts	77
Hud. R. thirds, '75	123	Tol. & Wab. firsts	102
Hud. R. conv. '67	106	Tol. & Wab. seconds	94
Harlem firsts, '69 & '72	111	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	110
Harlem seconds, '68	106	New-Jersey C. firsts	109
Harlem thirds, '68	101	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	106¾
Mich. C. new 1sts, '82	122	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	84
Chi., B. & Q. firsts	115	Clev. & Pitts. 2ds	103
Mich. S. seconds	103¾	Clev. & Pitts. 3ds	100
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77	109	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	82
N. Ind., Gosh. line, '68	100		

There is a little more demand for money to-day, and the turn is in favor of the lender. Six ₩ cent. will more nearly represent the market rate for temporary accommodation, though transactions are reported at both above and below that. Gold ruled steady throughout the day at 125½@125¾, with sales at the First and Second Boards at 125¾, and after the adjournment of the second session, at 126. The market closed heavily with only a limited demand. In Foreign Exchange there is not much doing. The range for Bankers' bills on London is 138½@139½, with sales at the lower price. On Paris, 4f. 13¾@4f. 07½.

Annexed is a statement of the Coal transported on the Delaware and Hudson Canal:

	For the week ending Aug. 15.	For the Season.
Delaware and Hudson Canal Co.	27,742	411,355
Pennsylvania Coal Co.	23,972	321,770
Total tons	51,714	733,125
For the same period last year:		
Delaware and Hudson Canal Co.	26,195	231,136
Pennsylvania Coal Co.	25,451	234,093
Total tons	51,646	465,229

The approximate earnings of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company during the month of July, compared with the same period of last year, were as follows:

	1863.	1862.		
Freights	$229,495 26	155,[illegible] 96	Inc.	64,347 30
Passengers	107,896 41	74,770 55	Inc.	33,125 86
Express	2,700 00	2,700 00	Inc.	—
Mails	7,625 00	7,625 00	Inc.	—
Rent of railway	7,083 33	7,083 33	Inc.	—
Miscellaneous	2,0[illegible] 46	1,4[illegible] 17	Inc.	611 29
Total	$348,982 45	249,419 01	Inc.	99,564 44
Earnings from Jan. 1 to July 31	2,760,642 26	1,853,788 63	Inc.	906,853 63

Increase for July, 39¾ ₩ cent.; increase to July 31, 44¾ ₩ cent.

Mr. ROBERT BAYLES, Cashier of the Market Bank, has been elected President, in place of RICHARD S. WILLIAMS, resigned on account of ill health.

By the *Asia*, off Cape Race, we have two days later intelligence from England. Consols were quoted on the 8th inst. at 92⅞@93⅛. Erie shares 70@71. Illinois Central shares 16@17 discount. Confederate Loan 27@25 discount.

The sales of United States five-twenty years Stock in this City to-day, by conversion of *United States currency, were $400,400, of which* $223,700 through the Loan Agency, and $176,700 by subscriptions direct at the Treasury Office.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer, United States, New-York, was as follows: Receipts, $1,121,760 34; including for Customs, $210,664 50; payments, $2,487,763 97; balance, $24,010,579 61.

The subscription for the National Bank opened to-day, pursuant to notice, at the office of LEONARD W. JEROME, Esq., reached $2,280,000.

The week's exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods (exclusive of Specie) were to the value of $2,967,062, against $2,917,401 same week last year, and $1,686,819 the corresponding week of 1861.

The last weekly statement of the Philadelphia Banks presents the following aggregates as compared with the previous week:

	Aug. 10.	Aug. 17.	
Capital Stock	$11,820,185	$11,943,[illegible]	Inc. $123,[illegible]
Loans	34,646,343	35,111,247	Inc. 376,004
Specie	4,112,012	4,112,[illegible]	Inc. [illegible]
Due from other Banks	2,835,098	2,180,440	Dec. 656,009
Due to other Banks	4,741,391	5,161,573	Inc. 421,182
Deposits	30,613,361	29,[illegible],127	Dec. 1,[illegible]
Circulation	2,390,720	2,293,[illegible]	Dec. 97,234
U. States legal tender and demand Notes	1,730,640	1,[illegible],329	Dec. 280,311

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Deposits.	Circulation.
Philadelphia	$4,151,000	$816,000	$2,954,000	$115,000
North America	3,307,130	586,446	2,318,400	170,997
Farmers & Mech.	5,572,911	949,957	6,063,218	70,145
Commercial	1,932,000	140,000	1,224,000	130,000
Mechanics'	2,062,000	170,300	1,351,000	149,300
N. Liberties	2,062,000	237,000	1,814,000	79,000
Southwark	1,168,917	170,480	1,815,575	14,745
Kensington	1,130,200	113,043	1,[illegible]	[illegible]
Penn Township	943,779	112,640	808,697	88,045
Western	1,864,970	214,324	1,914,644	44,376
Man. & Mech.	1,575,540	146,735	1,178,970	[illegible]
Commerce	792,714	125,186	334,187	35,185
Girard	2,889,721	232,800	1,[illegible]	78,042
Tradesmen's	936,308	69,382	817,325	86,495
Consolidation	913,956	101,063	576,732	235,894
City	1,180,513	106,184	697,877	219,080
Commonwealth	616,677	16,651	394,548	147,490
Corn Exchange	1,098,000	61,000	840,000	76,000
Union	338,000	65,000	632,000	265,000
First National	167,000	....	104,3 06	....
Total, Aug. 17	35,111,247	4,112,549	29,[illegible],127	2,293,[illegible]
Total, Aug. 10	34,646,343	4,112,012	30,613,361	2,390,720

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 18, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 100 bbls. Ashes, 10,446 bbls. Flour, 109 bbls. and 502 bags Corn Meal, 34,780 bushels Wheat, 43,220 bushels Corn, 376 bushels Rye, 76,880 bushels Oats, 617 pkgs. Provisions, and 378 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 40 bbls., including Pots, at $6 87½@$7, and Pearls at $8 87½@$9 ₩ 100 lbs.

CANDLES—Have been lightly dealt in, including Adamantine at 19c.@22c.; Sperm at 36c. for plain, and 40c. for patent, ₩ lb.

CHEMICALS—Have been quiet at about previous prices.

COFFEE—Has been in more demand, and sales have been reported of 200 bags Java, and 2,500 bags Rio, on private terms; 50 bags Maracaibo at 30c., and 50 bags Porto Rico at 30c.@30½c. ₩ lb. We now quote Java, at 35c.@36c.; Laguayra, at 29c.@30c.; Maracaibo, at 28c.@31c.; Rio, at 28½c.@30½c.; and St. Domingo, at 24c.@25c. ₩ lb. Stock of all kinds this morning, 127,069 packages, including 240 bags and 13,002 mats Java, 62,650 bags Rio and Santos, 6,369 bags Maracaibo, 3,251 bags Ceylon, 650 bags Laguayra, 1,400 bags St. Domingo, and 2,291 bags of other descriptions.

COTTON—Continues inactive at 67c.@67½c. for Middlings ₩ lb.

COPPER—Has been in very moderate request, including Refined Ingot at 30½c.@31c.; New Sheathing at 42c. Yellow Metal at 37c. ₩ lb.

DYEWOODS—Have been very quiet at irregular prices.

FEATHERS—Prime Live Geese have been moderately inquired for at 46c.@50c. ₩ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A more active demand prevails, to-day, for desirable lots of State and Western Flour, at uniform prices. Sales, *since our last, 15,800 bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at $3 90@$4 50; poor to choice* extra State at $4 90@$5 20, chiefly at $4 70@$5; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 15@$5 50 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$3 90	@$4 50
Extra State	4 90	@ 5 20
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	4 90	@ 7 00
Extra Ohio round-hoop, shipping brands	5 15	@ 5 50
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 50	@ 7 00
Extra Genesee	5 50	@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 65	@ 8 50

Southern Flour is depressed and declining. Sales since our last, 1,300 bbls., at $5 25@$6 25 for poor to good superfine; $6 30@$7 50 for fancy to choice brands, and $8@$9 for very superior family brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour tends downward. Sales 400 bbls. Extra at $4 75@$7 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet at $3 60@$5 25 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal continues inactive at $4 10 for Jersey, and $4 80@$4 85 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been in very moderate demand at previous prices.

FRUIT—The inquiry has been limited for most descriptions, including Layer Raisins at $4 45@$4 50, and Bunch do. at $4 05@$4 10 ₩ box; Currants, 13c.@13½c. ₩ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat continues in moderate demand, but at irregular prices. Sales since our last, 74,000 bushels, including White Western, at $1 30@$1 42; Amber Western, at $1 23@$1 30; Red do., at $1 15@$1 25; Mixed Western, at $1 15; Amber Iowa, at $1 16@$1 [illegible]; Milwaukee Club, at 90c.@$1 10; Chicago Spring, at 88c.@$1 10 ₩ bushel. Corn is in fair demand at rather firmer rates. Sales have been reported to-day of 100,000 bushels, at 66c.@68½c. for sound Mixed Western; 52½c.@60c. for unsound do.; 71c.@73c. for Yellow Western, and 71c.@73c. for White do., ₩ bushel. Rye is quiet at 86c.@90c., according to quality, ₩ bushel. Sales, 2,500 bushels. Oats are in slack demand, including Canada, at 48c.@53c.; Western, at 60c.@65c.; State, at 60c.@65c., ₩ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt continue dull and nominal.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been quite dull and heavy, at 15c.@15½c., and 15¼c.@15½c., respectively.

HAY—North River Bale is selling freely at 90c.@$1 15 ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in moderate demand, at 15c.@21c. ₩ lb.

HONEY—Has been in limited request, including Cuba, at 95c. ₩ gallon.

IRON—Has been moderately inquired for, including Scotch Pig, at $32 50@$35, and No. 1 American at $32@$35 50 ₩ ton.

LEAD—Pig has been sparingly purchased at $7 12½@$7 37½ ₩ 100 lbs.

MOLASSES—Sales to-day, 175 bbls. New-Orleans at 45c.@52c., chiefly at 45c.@46c.; 40 hhds. Porto Rico, 70 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, and 41 hhds. English Island on terms not ascertained per gallon.

NAILS—Have been in pretty fair request, including Cut at 4¾c.@5c., and Clinch at 6c. ₩ lb.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in very limited demand at declining prices. We now quote Spirits Turpentine (nominally) at $2 75@$2 80 ₩ gallon; Tar at $6 75@$9 50 ₩ bbl., and Rosin at $27@$36 ₩ 280 lbs.

OILS—The demand continues very moderate, prices tending downward; Crude Whale at 93c.@98c.; do. Sperm at $1 45@$1 46; Bleached Winter Whale at 95c.@$1; Unbleached Sperm at $1 75@$1 80; Linseed at $1 02½@$1 07½; No. 1 Lard at 88c.@90c.; City Red, 60c.@62½c.; Olive at $1 80@$1 85; Crude Petroleum at 35c.@35½c.; Refined do. at 60c.@62½c. ₩ gallon.

OIL CAKE—Has been inactive at from $39@$41 for Thin Oblong, City and Western, ₩ ton.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET—Week ending Aug. 17.—The market has been very dull and without any transactions whatever.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to Aug. 17, 1863	44,212	42,506	318,850
Same time last year	35,318	87,693	621,150

[*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PRINTING CLOTHS—Were more active and advancing in Providence during the past week. Sales reach 112,000 pieces, including, according to the *Journal*, 30,000 pieces 64x64, on private terms; 11,000 do. 64x64, 7¼ yards, 14½c.; 28,000 do. 64x64, 7 yards, 14¾c.; 12,000 do. 64x64, 6.60 yards, 14½c.; 6,000 do. 64x64, 7 yards, 14½c.; 3,000 do. 64x64, 6.85 yards, 14½c.; 5,000 do. 60x60, 27½ inches, 14c.; 9,000 do. 60x64, 28 inches, light, 14c.; 3,000 do. 60x64, 14½c.; 1,000 do. 52x56, 12½c. ₩ yard.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in less demand, and sales have been reported of only 800 bbls., at $11 50@$11 62½ for Old Mess; $13 25 for New Mess; $10 50@$10 75 for Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are scarce and quiet, at 5¼c.@6c. for Hams and 4¼c.@5c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon in demand at 6½c.@8c. ₩ lb. Sales 600 boxes. Lard is unaltered; sales 1,900 tcs. and bbls. at 9¾c.@10½c. ₩ lb. Beef continues dull and heavy; sales, 215 bbls., at $13 75@$15 for Extra Mess, and $10 25@$12 50 for Plain Mess, ₩ bbl. Butter continues inactive, at 14c.@19c. for poor to choice Western, and 16c.@22c. for common to choice State, ₩ lb. Cheese rules quiet, at 8c.@11½c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Sales, to-day, 475 bags East India, part at $7@$7 25 ₩ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been quiet at previous prices.

SEEDS—Have been in very limited demand, including Clover at 7¼c.@8c. ₩ lb.; Rough Flax at $3 10@$3 40; and reaped Timothy at $1 90@$2 25 ₩ bushel.

SOAP—Small sales of Castile were reported at 15¼c.@15½c., cash, ₩ lb.

SPELTER—Has been inactive at 6¾c.@7c., cash, ₩ lb.

SPICES—Have been very quiet at irregular prices.

SUGARS—Sales to-day 940 hhds., including New-Orleans at 11½c.@13c., Porto Rico at 12c., and Cuba at 9c.@10¼c. ₩ lb. Market steady.

TALLOW—Sales to-day 110,000 lbs., at 10c.@10¼c. *Messrs. Kemble & Ross notice the week's business thus: "During the past week the market has not varied much in price.* On Wednesday and Thursday there existed a very fair demand for good merchantable lots in hhds. and bbls., at 10¼c.@10½c., but the inside rate was most generally obtained, although the latter was demanded for selected lots, which were strictly prime in every particular. During Friday and Saturday the amount of business done was rather moderate, but prices for all grades were well sustained, and full rates were obtained for all that was offered on the market. We note a sale of quite a large lot of No. 2 at 10¼c., which was of a good body. On Friday we notice sale of a lot of extra quality in hhds. at 10¾c.; it was, however, a very fine parcel. Yesterday and to-day the market has still kept firm at 10¼c., but the amount offered was small. The demand for home use has been improving for some time past. The arrivals from the country are very light, and also the receipts from the West, which causes the stock to be decreasing, and prices consequently are firm. Soap Greases of all kinds are scarce; small lots of Lard Grease were sold at 9c., which may be considered the outside price. Tallow Oil is nominal. We quote the market as closing firm at 10¼c.@10½c., as to quality; 10¾c. is the very highest the choice of the market would bring, but the amount offering on the market is small. Price this day, 1858, 10c.; 1859, 10¼c.; 1860, 10½c.; 1861, 8¾c.; 1862, 10c. ₩ lb."

TEAS—Have been sparingly dealt in at drooping prices.

TIN—Has been quiet and depressed, including Banca at 48c.@50c., and Straits at 41c.@43c. ₩ lb.

TOBACCO—Is in moderate demand, but buyers are reluctant to pay asking prices, and transactions are consequently restricted. Sales, since our last, 109 hhds. Kentucky, at 9¼c.@20c.; and 27 bales Yara, on private terms, ₩ lb.

WHALEBONE—Has been quiet and somewhat nominal.

WHISKY—Sales, to-day, 350 bbls., at 45¼c.@46c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements were limited to-day. For Liverpool, 1,500 bbls. Flour, by sailing vessel and steamer, 1s. 4½d.@2s. ₩ bbl.; 17,000 bushels Grain at 5½d.@6d. ₩ bushel; 2,500 pkgs. Provisions (by steamer) at 30s.@40s.; and 400 tons Wood, part at 20s. ₩ ton. For London, 1,500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 3d.@2s. 4½d. ₩ bbl.; and 25 hhds. Tallow at 20s. ₩ ton. For Cork and orders, 12,000 bushels Grain on private terms. For Bremen, 300 bbls. Flour at 2s. 3d. ₩ bbl. For Rotterdam, 750 bbls. Flour at 2s. 10½d. ₩ bbl. For Antwerp, 300 hhds. Tobacco at 40s.@45s. ₩ ton.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Hecla	Aug. 19	New-York	Liverpool.
Arabia	Aug. 19	Boston	Liverpool.
Germania	Aug. 22	New-York	Southampton.
Glasgow	Aug. 22	New-York	Liverpool.
Saxonia	Aug. 22	New-York	Hamburg.
Bohemian	Aug. 22	Quebec	Liverpool.
China	Aug. 26	New-York	Liverpool.
Virginia	Aug. 26	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Wash'ton	Aug. 29	New-York	Liverpool.
Bremen	Aug. 29	New-York	Bremen.
Great Eastern	Sept. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	Sept. 2	Boston	Liverpool.
City of Baltimore	Sept. 5	New-York	Liverpool.
Teutonia	Sept. 5	New-York	Southampton.
Persia	Sept. 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	Sept. 16	Boston	Liverpool.
Saxonia	Sept. 19	New-York	Southampton.
Scotia	Sept. 23	New-York	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

Kangaroo	Aug. 7	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Aug. 8	Liverpool	Boston.
Etna	Aug. 11	Liverpool	New-York.
Teutonia	Aug. 11	Southampton	New-York.
Columbia	Aug. 12	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Baltimore	Aug. 12	Liverpool	New-York.
Great Eastern	Aug. 12	Liverpool	New-York.
Persia	Aug. 15	Liverpool	New-York.
City of London	Aug. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Caroline	Aug. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Glasgow	Aug. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Limerick	Aug. 21	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	Aug. 22	Liverpool	Boston.
Saxonia	Aug. 26	Southampton	New-York.
Anglia	Aug. 26	Liverpool	New-York.
City of New-York	Aug. 29	Liverpool	New-York.
Scotia	Aug. 29	Liverpool	New-York.
Georgia	Sept. 2	Liverpool	New-York.
Arabia	Sept. 5	Liverpool	Boston.
China	Sept. 12	Liverpool	New-York.
Europa	Sept. 19	Liverpool	Boston.
Persia	Sept. 26	Liverpool	New-York.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Locust Point	Aug. 20	New-York	New-Orleans.
Patapsco	Aug. 20	New-York	Havana.
Melville	Aug. 20	New-York	Havana.
Evening Star	Aug. 22	New-York	New-Orleans.
Corsica	Sept. 8	N. York	Havana, and Nas.
Corsica	Oct. 13	N. York	Havana, and Nas.

For Aspinwall, &c.

Ocean Queen	Aug. 24	New-York	Aspinwall.

European Mails.

The mails for Europe, by the *America*, (via Quebec,) close in this City on Thursday, at 12.45 P. M.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent, by the *Saxonia*, close on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

The mails for Ireland, by the *Glasgow*, close on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

For Havana, &c.

The mails for Havana and the West Indies, by the *Patapsco*, and those for Havana by the *Melville*, close on Thursday, at 11 A. M.

The mails for Jamaica, by the *Plantagenet*, close on Friday, at 12 M.

For New-Orleans.

The mails for New-Orleans, by the *Evening Star*, close on Saturday, at 2 P. M.

For the South Pacific and Central America.

The mails for the South Pacific and Central America, by the *Ocean Queen*, close on Monday, Aug. 24, at 10½ A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at .... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at .... 5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad) .... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at .... 5 A. M. 1 and 3:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the General Post-office at 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Sioux and Winnebago Indians and Squaws—Dramatic Performances at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M. Curiosities at all hours.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Duke's Motto.

WALLACK'S—True to the Last—The Ghost.

WINTER GARDEN—Natalie; or, The Death Barge of the Loire.

IRVING HALL—Falcon's Stereopticon.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Gov. Seymour's Proclamation regarding the draft, alluded to yesterday, is published this morning. The Governor still clings to the idea that the constitutionality of the draft should have been tested before putting it in force, but is explicit enough in warning his "friends" against any riotous opposition to it. The draft will certainly commence this forenoon at 10 o'clock, as previously announced.

Rebel news from Charleston to the 16th inst., two days later than received from our own side, reaches us by way of Chattanooga. The *Rebel*, printed in that city, on the 16th published dispatches announcing that a general bombardment by Gillmore's batteries and the iron-clads was commenced on the day previous—Saturday—and was awful in its character; that the fire was chiefly directed against Sumter, and that the fight was still going on when the *Rebel* was put to press. The officer who communicates to the Government the contents of the *Rebel*, says that the editor, instead of making any boast about the result or manifesting the least jubilant feeling over the situation of affairs at Charleston, exhibits the most positive evidence of gloom. We shall probably have news by dispatch boat at Fortress Monroe in the course of a day or two.

The impression prevailed in the Army of the Potomac yesterday that the rebels were preparing for a cavalry movement in our rear, to destroy railroad communication with Washington. We judge they will not find the road an easy one to travel.

The Washington *Republican* states that on Friday night last a small squad of rebels made a dash into Poolesville, in Maryland, and captured the telegraph operator and his instruments, and did some damage to the wires. They proceeded to rob some of the stores, when the operator made his escape. The robbers, it is believed, did not come from Virginia, but belong in Maryland, and do not live far from Poolesville. They move about as citizens in the day time, and practice midnight robberies under the plea that they belong to the rebel army. On Sunday evening a number of Mosby's guerrillas attempted to attack one of the Government farms at Fall's Church, for the purpose of stealing some horses, but being fired upon by the guard, they ingloriously skedaddled. The rebels were commanded by Mosby in person.

The latest report of Bragg locates him at Chattanooga, in command of only 25,000 men—he having lost some 10,000 by desertion during and succeeding his recent retreat. Joe Johnston is still reported at Enterprise and Brandon, Miss., also with 25,000 men. One-third of his force is said to have deserted. West Tennessee is now reported clear of guerrillas. Our latest dispatches from the Southwest state that Gov. Foster, of Alabama, has issued an address to the citizens of that State urging the impressment of slaves into the rebel service.

The Leavenworth (Kansas) *Inquirer* of August 14, says that the fate of Gen. Blunt's gallant army at Fort Gibson is decided ere this. Our last news was up to August 2, and a battle seemed imminent. Since that time, unless delayed by swollen streams, the ammunition train and the Thirteenth Kansas have reached Fort Blunt. If not previously attacked, Gen. Blunt would then become the assailing party. Gen. Schofield has not reinforced our troops. He ordered a retreat, and Gen. Blunt took the responsibility of disobeying it.

The Louisville *Journal* learns by a private telegram from Cincinnati that the Ninth Army Corps, Maj.-Gen. Burnside's fighting veterans, arrived in that city on Saturday, from Vicksburgh.

FROM EUROPE.

By the steamship *Asia*, which passed Cape Race on Sunday evening, we receive advices from Europe two days later. She left Liverpool on the 8th, and Queenstown on the 9th inst. The London *Globe* announces, apparently upon authority, that no authentic intelligence has been received giving any assurance to the statement that the American conscription was a menace to England. It says there is no interruption of the general amity between the two countries. This statement was called out by the republication in the London *Post* of a Washington dispatch which originally appeared in one of the New-York morning dailies. The rebel loan on the 7th was quoted at 27@25 discount, but it subsequently rallied two or three per cent. on the news taken out by the *Persia*, which was imagined to be more favorable to the rebels. The three Powers, England, France and Austria, the London *Times* says, have agreed to send a common note to Russia, regarding the Polish question. An iron ram building for Russia, in England, has been hurried off to Russia in an incomplete condition, in anticipation of eventualities. A council of war had been held in St. Petersburgh, at the close of which the Vienna and Warsaw Railway had been seized for the transportation of troops for one week. The Paris Bourse was again excited. The Rentes had declined ½ per cent. It is reported that Prussia declines to meet with the German Kings to consent in regard to a reorganization of the German Confederation. Several tenders have been made to the American Telegraph Company for the laying of their new cable. Specimens of cotton grown in Java had been received in England, equal to fair middling American. The Liverpool Cotton market is reported firm, with an upward tendency. Breadstuffs quiet, and Provisions firm. Consols were quoted at 92⅞@92¾.

GENERAL NEWS.

A political gathering took place at Rochester yesterday, attended by delegates from several States, including Kentucky, Missouri, Maryland and Wisconsin—about thirty in all being present. The meeting appears to be preliminary to organizing in the different States the old Whig and Bell-Everett elements. A secret conference was held in the afternoon, at which the conclusion was arrived at that the restoration of peace and the reëstablishment of the Union can only be effected by an organization of the "conservative" elements of the North upon a platform similar to that of the Union Democracy of Kentucky. The Convention will continue to-day.

The Board of Supervisors had a short session yesterday, but transacted considerable business. The Comptroller transmitted additional claims for damages during the riots, numbered from 1,358 to 1,564. The Police Commissioners sent in bills amounting to $10,624 63, for expenses incurred during the riots. The Board adopted an ordinance to raise money to cover the damages incurred by the riots. It appropriates one million dollars, and such further sum as may be required for the purpose, and authorizes the Comptroller to borrow the money on "Riot Damages Indemnity Bonds," redeemable on or before Aug. 1, 1864. The Board passed over the Mayor's veto, the resolutions authorizing the Harlem Bridge Committee to confer with the Westchester Supervisors with a view to fixing the cost of the bridge to be charged to Westchester Company, and also fixing the Westchester terminus. Adjourned to Tuesday next.

The conscripts at Rochester held an adjourned meeting on Saturday evening, which was marked with the best feeling. Resolutions were passed emphatically indorsing the Conscription law, and recommending the Common Council to appropriate $207,800 for the relief of the families of such of the conscripts who might be in indigent circumstances.

A committee of five gentlemen—members of the Washington Union League—waited upon the President, at his private residence, at "Soldiers' Home," on Saturday last, in relation to the case of Lieut. A. J. Sanborn, who was murdered in cold blood at Norfolk, Va., by a secessionist, known as Dr. Wright. The Chairman of the Committee, Col. Turner, having introduced his colleagues to the President, presented an address, setting forth the enormity of Wright's crime, and expressing the hope that the condign punishment which he merited would be administered. The President, in response, said that "an example would prove a great benefit to the cause," and added that strict justice should be meted out to all guilty parties. He remarked that he had been requested to pardon Dr. Wright, but that he had not yet examined the evidence, although he understood it had been forwarded to him.

An extraordinarily heavy business was transacted in Stocks, yesterday. Prices had been quite unsettled, rising and falling rapidly, but at the close were comparatively firm. Money was in more demand, and the prevailing rate for call loans was 6 ℔ cent. Gold opened at 125⅞ and fell to 125, under the favorable reports from Charleston. Sterling Exchange was 138¼@138½.

The Dry Goods auction sales commenced for the Fall trade yesterday, Messrs. Kobbe & Corlies offering a miscellaneous catalogue of 304 lots, and Messrs. Haggerty & Co. of 814 lots. In the latter was included a lot of two thousand Vienna broche long shawls, imported by Passavant & Co., and some lines of British and Saxony goods, linen handkerchiefs, &c. The shawls and dress goods met with a brisk competition and were sold at satisfactory prices.

Flour was more active, and desirable lots were firm. Wheat and Corn were less freely dealt in, the former at easier and the latter at a shade higher prices. A very moderate business was reported in Cotton, Hides, Oils, Metals, Fish, Fruit, Candles, Naval Stores, Wool, Whalebone and the principal kinds of Provisions. Groceries were more sought after. Hay, Whisky, Tallow, Leather and Tobacco were salable and steady. Freights continued quiet.

The Live Stock Markets have been more largely supplied with animals this week than during any previous week since last March. The cooler weather has improved the demand, however, so that nearly all the 31,700 head destined for slaughter, have been sold, though at declining rates for cattle and hogs. The beef cattle numbered 3,602, which is the largest supply reported for a single week since September, 1862. With the exception of about 200 sent out to graze, they were all sold, prices averaging about ¼c. ℔ lb. lower than one week ago. Good fat cattle have brought 10c.@10½c. ℔ lb., net or estimated dressed weight, though very good steers were sold at 9c. before the close of the Forty-fourth-street market. Ordinary cattle ranged from 7½c. to 8¼c., while some poor animals were sold as low as 6½c. Average of the entire sales was about 8¾c.... Sheep and lambs arrive freely and are in good demand in this weather, selling a shade higher than last week. Good stock commands 5½c.@6c. ℔ lb., live weight. Some fat sheep 6c.... Live hogs are too plenty for the Summer season, though the present change to cooler weather will help to work off the stock on hand. Prices of corn-fed hogs range from 4c.@4½c. ℔ lb., live weight, and 3½c.@3¾c. for still-fed hogs, a decline of a ½c. during the week past.

The Polish Insurrection and American Opinion.

We warn our readers against the English statement of the facts of the present Polish revolution. Without Russian journals, and with very few other means of learning the Russian version of affairs, we are obliged to depend almost entirely upon the London *Times*, and other British prints, for our current information. Their dominant spirit is anti-Russian. This, in itself, would not vitiate their testimony; but it happens that nearly all of them, and the *Times* especially, have an inveterate habit of lying without scruple whenever their inclinations prompt.

We Americans need no proof of this. It has come practically home in the incessant and remorseless mendacity which these same journals have practiced toward ourselves and our cause. The London *Times*, as we all know, during the last two years has made it its chief study to pervert and distort and falsify the character and the history of our great civil conflict. Its editorial columns it has given up to the sophistication of the clearest principles, and its news columns to the misstatement of the plainest facts. Its special correspondents sent out to us, ostensibly to observe on the spot, have been compelled to lie without stint on peril of losing their places.

We here in New-York have had the acquaintance of one of these mercenaries. Years ago a man of some literary and moral merit, he was bought, body and soul, by the London *Times* establishment, and put to the work of lying down the loyal cause in America. He has done it to the best of his ability. He has invented and perverted with inexhaustible ingenuity and impudence. Moliere's Scapin was scrupulous in comparison. This person will deny the existence of what every man in New-York saw with his own eyes, and, with equal audacity, will affirm what no man in New-York ever even so much as dreamed of. His exploits here have given us new ideas of the human faculty of lying. They have enabled us to estimate better than ever before the sort of capacity which is most in quest among English journals in the choice of their "special correspondents." Inspecting Dr. Mackey, we get a very clear idea of the whole species.

When we see in the London *Times* letters from the "special" in Poland, we should understand at once the moral level of their author, and should remember that at best he can but shape his letters to suit his employers. The anti-Russian spirit of the London *Times* being what it is, there is not a particle of reason why its correspondent in Warsaw should not be presumed to be just as mendacious as we know its correspondent in New-York to be, because of its anti-American spirit. The stories that are told of the barbarities of the Russian Gen. Mouravieff and his subordinates ought to be put at once into the same category with the stories told of the barbarities of the American Gen. Butler and the American Cols. Turchin and McNeil. The accounts of Polish victories which come in nearly every mail should be taken at exactly the same figure as the accounts of Confederate victories which go in every mail. And all the judgments pronounced upon Polish claims to sympathy and Polish prospects of independence should have just the weight of the same judgments upon the Confederate claims and prospects—and no more. Hatred of Russia and hatred of the United States shape all alike.

Now we have no intention of discussing to-day the real merits of this struggle between Russia and Poland. Yet there are a few general considerations which loyal Americans, whose cause has been so faithfully sustained by the Russian Government, ought to bear in mind. Russia is hated by Western Europe for the same reason that America is hated—jealousy of her gigantic growth. Whatever its past history may have been, it is now the most progressive nation in Europe, politically and socially, Italy perhaps excepted. The present Emperor, in his serf emancipation and other corresponding movements, has undertaken a scheme of reform of a boldness and magnitude almost without a parallel in history. Therein he is entitled to the moral support of every friend of progress. Whatever the original wrong of the partition of Poland between Russia, Austria and Prussia, the present Emperor was no party to it. It took place a generation before he was born. On his accession to the throne he found Russian Poland a part of the Russian Empire. It is not pretended that he has governed it with any new severity. On the contrary, he has introduced into his whole civil system many very important ameliorations. It is an undeniable fact that at the time the insurrection broke out, Russian Poland was governed far more liberally than the Polish provinces which had been appropriated by Austria and Prussia. Indeed, what gave this insurrection its peculiar impetus in Russian Poland, was the fact that nearly all of its administrative posts were in the hands of Poles; whereas in Gallicia and Posen, they were nearly all in the hands of Austrians and Prussians. It was precisely the same fact that gave our Confederates their first great advantage.

What the Polish revolutionists claim is not political amelioration, but national independence. They demand that the Russian ruler shall submit to a dismemberment of his empire. They will take nothing less. Americans who are fighting against a similar movement, cannot call in question the Emperor's right to resist. There is still another analogy between his contest and ours. We have always said that but a minority of the Southern people are at heart in favor of the rebellion. In Poland the minority is comparatively much smaller. Out of the twenty millions of Poles, not more than five or six millions are taking any part in the movement. The peasantry are almost universally opposed to it. They believe it to be a movement for the benefit of the nobles, and that their own interests really bind them to Russia, which has so decisively committed itself to the elevation of all the lower classes within its dominions. Their case, in fact, is very much like that of the "poor white trash" in our Southern States, but they are wiser in their action. The latter were drawn into a revolution designed to benefit only the great landholders, but the former have steadfastly held out against all attempts to use them for such a purpose. There has been no nobility in all Europe more utterly selfish, more completely regardless of the comfort and well-being of their vassals than that of Poland; and even up to the very time of the insurrection, they opposed all allotment of land to the peasants, like that secured to the Russian serfs by the imperial edict of emancipation. Undoubtedly there are Democrats in this revolutionary movement—men who would rejoice to throw themselves into any enterprise that promised to break up the present condition of Europe. But those Democrats are not numerous enough to give distinctive character to the struggle. The Polish insurrection is not, in any just sense of the term, a popular revolution—less so in fact than our own Southern rebellion. Our sympathies with it ought to spring from better knowledge of the truth than is afforded by the Russia-hating Press of England.

The Order of the Day.

The commander of this post, Gen. Canby, has issued a circular defining the duties of the United States troops now stationed in this City and harbor. "Their duties," he says, "are *limited to the defence of the forts and the protection of public (Government) property and of the officers of the General Government* in the performance of their legal duties. The duty of maintaining order and protecting the property and rights of private individuals, *devolves upon the Municipal and State authorities.*" But if these authorities are unable to maintain order, or if they call for the aid of the United States troops, such aid will be promptly rendered.

We are glad that this circular has been issued and this distinction made. The Constitution specifically provides that the United States "shall protect each State against domestic violence *on application* of the Legislature or of the Executive." The anti-draft newspapers here seem to regard the troops as enemies, and talk as if it would be a gross outrage for them to interfere for the protection of life and property, when the "people" of New-York chose to amuse themselves by general slaughter and devastation. We have heard of a testy functionary at Washington who, when he learned from three or four of the journals of this City that the riots were a grand popular demonstration sanctioned by citizens generally, urged that if it was the fixed will and pleasure of the people here to fire each others houses and garrote each other, they should be allowed a few days to do so. Gen. Canby's circular puts the matter on its proper footing. The protection of property and the maintenance of order reverts in the first instance to the Police and the militia, to the Municipal and State authorities; while the National troops defend Government places and functionaries; and it is only on the failure of the local authorities to do their duty and upon their appeal for aid, that the United States forces will come to their assistance. The Government armories and arsenals, and all places and property under its immediate jurisdiction, the drafting headquarters and draft officials, will be amply protected by Gen. Canby to-day and as long as they may be threatened. Upon the Police and the militia regiments, acting under the civil authorities, will devolve the duty of maintaining civil order. As the greater part of the militia of the City are under arms and on duty, and as the Police are prepared, we see no reason for doubting that quiet will be maintained, and that there will be no collision of authorities.

North Carolina and the Confederacy.

The leaven of dissatisfaction with the rebel Confederacy, if not the leaven of loyalty, continues to work, and lately more actively than ever, in North Carolina. We have marked from time to time the progress of free speech against the rebel Government in the old North State, and drawn moderate encouragement therefrom; but always warned our readers against too sanguine expectations of active help to the Union cause from that source. We continue to do the same thing. But we are free to say that late signs are more hopeful than any that have gone before. The facts are these: The North Carolina *Standard*, well known as the organ of Gov. Vance and of the party that elected him, has published an article of great length, and evidently well matured in language and in argument, "denouncing the treachery of the Confederate leaders," showing the "ill success of their efforts," stating that "*portions of only five of the original thirteen [seceded] States remain in the hands of the Confederacy,*" and proposing that North Carolina "in her *sovereign* capacity" make "immediate overtures to the United States Government for peace." We give the whole of this important document in the columns of the Times to-day.

What is the meaning and effect of this demonstration? Why this, of course. If it is to be accepted as the true voice and movement of the State of North Carolina, in its "sovereign capacity," it is a bolt that shivers the "Confederacy" to atoms. It has always been apparent to the most superficial students of Government that the Confederate States had no coherent bond whatever. The very beginning of their Government lay in the assertion of the absolute sovereignty of the individual States. That sovereignty no Federative covenant could override, and no State action could barter away.

The Constitution of the United States was framed under circumstances of recent and severe discipline which taught the weakness of a confederation of independent States; and the object in framing it was stated to be the securing of a "more perfect Union." The form of acceptance of this Constitution was solemn, and the hesitation of a number of the States showed that the people regarded the gravity of the act they were about to commit in relinquishing a part of their State Sovereignty to form a *perpetual Union*. Is it at all likely, if the States had supposed that, in case of dissatisfaction, they might withdraw from the Union at pleasure, they would have debated the step so long and joined at last so thoughtfully?

But, notwithstanding the reason of the case and the facts of history, the Union was at last disturbed and thrown into civil war by leaders who maintained the absolute sovereignty of the States and their right to secede from the Union at will. The Southern Confederacy was established by States openly maintaining this doctrine; and they went to war to vindicate it. Now, North Carolina, having fought two years side by side with her sister Confederate States, to establish the right of secession, chooses herself to exercise it. We should like to see the reply of the Richmond *Enquirer*, or of any rebel print, or of J. P. Benjamin, or of Jeff. Davis himself, to this pronunciamiento of the North Carolina seceders. Its right is self-evident. No logic is sharp enough to penetrate the argument, or gain the slightest leverage by which to overthrow it. The only way to meet it—the only way probably in which it will be met—will be by abuse of North Carolina for deserting her "Southern sisters" in their extremity, and seeking alliance with the "depraved and mercenary Yankees." But this weapon has been so often used that it is greatly blunted now. Such slang was effective before the war, but swords are sharper and cannon balls are stronger, and North Carolina has become wise enough to discern the difference.

The "end" in North Carolina will be looked for with daily increasing interest. It is clear that the North Carolina *Standard* is in revolt against the so-called Confederate States. If it speaks for Gov. Vance and his party, it speaks for a majority of the people; and the disintegration of the Confederacy from internal discontent is a fore-ordained fact that must speedily be witnessed.

Wheat in France.—In the budget of late foreign news are two items side by side, of singular contradiction, in regard to the Bread prospects in Paris. One paragraph says: "Some excitement was produced in the Paris Corn market by the report that the Czar had prohibited the export of corn and flour from the Russian Empire." The immediately succeeding and reassuring sentence is: "The prospect of the French harvest is so good that there is a probability wheat may be exported from France, rather than a necessity exist for its importation."

The question is, why, if the latter statement is true, should there be "excitement" over the reported withholding of the usual supplies from Russia? It is much more probable that the report of "abundant harvests" in France, and the prospects of selling breadstuffs instead of buying, is put out by the government of the Emperor to keep down prices until it shall have laid up, all it is likely to need in case war with Russia is begun.

The instincts of the Paris Corn Exchange show how a European war would operate on the question of bread. Neither England nor France can dispense with the wheat received from America and Russia; and consequently the danger of war in Europe will always modify the diplomacy of France and England toward the United States. If there is war in Europe we shall have no trouble with either Power.

The Governor and Public Order.—We are glad to be able to give the Governor of the State of New-York the credit of a purpose to secure public order and uphold the execution of the laws. Some may think this rather a questionable sort of praise; but we have fallen upon such times that no man or community can feel secure that those who threaten it may not spring the mine under their feet and hurl them to destruction. The organs which claim to be the Governor's, and the faction of which he is a leader, have within the last two months used language so seditious, revolutionary and atrocious—have made such inflammatory appeals to incite the excitable, and such mendacious statements to deceive the ignorant—have exhibited such contempt for the laws, the Constitution and the Government, such disregard for the public welfare, public rights and the public peace—that many people dreaded the result, and feared there was too much truth in the claim put forth by these organs, that the Governor would actively side with their schemes, or else that he would wink at them. But, independently of the threats of his friends, or of his action, there has latterly been a feeling of security, from the knowledge that the Government had determined to put forth its power to execute the laws, and to punish active resistance thereto, which is treason, as well in New-York as in Virginia; and in this direction the proclamation of Gen. Dix has been a great aid.

Gov. Seymour announces that he has received information that the draft is about to be made in New-York and Brooklyn, and he understands that there is danger of disorder and riot, against which he urges various cogent reasons, and concludes by announcing that riotous proceedings must and shall be suppressed, and by admonishing judicial and executive officers to take vigorous and effective measures to put down any riotous or unlawful assemblages, and further sets forth that the militia and the whole power of the State will be employed to preserve public order.

A Sensation Canvass.—There is always very great danger in trying to conduct any affair of life on "sensation" principles. A sensation once started must be maintained to the full stretch of its original tension, if anything is expected to be made of it. Few men get to understand this. Barnum is a notable instance of success in the list of showmen. He made a sensation with "Joyce Heth"—a greater one with the "woolly horse"—a greater one with Jenny Lind—a greater one with the "What is it?"—a greater one with Minnie Warren and Commodore Nutt—and certainly a *greater* one, in this torrid temperature, with Lizzie Harris and her 678 pounds of seething human flesh. It is by sustaining his *rôle* that Barnum has succeeded, and that "any other man" must succeed.

It occurs to us that the Ohio friends of Vallandigham are discovering the philosophy of humbugs and trying to avail themselves of it. But too late. They commenced their canvass with a great sensation—the exile of this chief to the "Confederacy" and his immediate nomination to be Governor of a loyal State. Here was a startling *dénouement* in prospect: Vallandigham elected Governor of Ohio—the President having banished him as a rebel, could not recognise him in his new position—but Vallandigham runs the blockade, is received in triumph and in transports by the freemen of Ohio—and reports himself to headquarters at Washington as one of the powers of the land without whom Mr. Lincoln would be powerless in his place as President! What a scene! *Encore.*

But the plot did not go along as desired. It dragged heavily from the start, and was fairly "damned" before the second act (Vallandigham's running the blockade) was closed. The Ohio yeomanry are just now in a frightful chill, and refuse to play the third part at all as prescribed; and the whole affair is about to be hissed off the stage. The cause is manifest. The "sensations" were not thick and fast enough. The first one exhausted the play-maker's resources; and since then all is dull and dead. An effort is making to recast the piece by an *impromptu* effort, and bring out Vallandigham committed to a thorough *war policy* on the part of the Government! This is said to be surely the scheme of his partisans in Ohio at present. But great as will be the "sensation," it is *too late*. The melodrama is "played out," and the first and last martyr of Northern secession will remain some years, we apprehend, a citizen of Queen Victoria's domain, and by no means a loyal Governor of Ohio.

Fraudulent Exemptions.—The administration of the Conscription law in other States has brought to light many of the deceits and frauds by which it is sought to be evaded, and the officers of the Government should benefit by the knowledge thus gained. It is an unpleasant thing to acknowledge, but, nevertheless, it is true that perjury is not unfrequently committed, not only in regard to the residence, but physicial condition and domestic relations of the drafted persons who seek exemption. A man can only be drafted in his legal domicile, that is, where he has his residence. Many thousands in New-York have a residence quite as easily in one Ward as another, if anything is to be gained by the change. Inasmuch, therefore, as a man living, and drafted say, in the Sixth Ward, is exempt if he is found really to live or have his residence in the First or Fourth, or any other Ward, it will require close watching to fix the domicile of many conscripts. So in regard to other quibbles and tricks. A hopeful youth in Philadelphia gained exemption because he was "the only son of his widowed mother," and her "dependence for support," &c. An investigation showed the mother to be a thrifty and flourishing proprietress of a grocery store, who supported the graceless son in idleness. But his papers were all regular, and the certificate of exemption had been issued. It is proper to state, it was speedily canceled, and the youth at last accounts was hunting a substitute.

The efficacy of the draft and its popular support will depend largely on its impartial administration, and officers cannot be too careful to see that no one defeats it by unworthy means.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

The Canvass for Governor—Copperhead Meeting at Easton—Venomous Speeches by Heister Clymer and Ex-United States Senator Brodhead.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Easton, Northampton County, Penn., Monday, Aug. 17, 1863.

This ancient and quiet borough, situated at the mouth of the Lehigh Valley, and at the confluence of the Lehigh and Delaware Rivers, the capital of the county, the seat of its public buildings and of Lafayette College, and numbering about thirteen thousand inhabitants, has had a visitation in the shape of a Democratic meeting. The meeting was called to take into consideration "the interests of the Democratic party." The principal speaker, Hon Heister Clymer, of Berks County, however, did not confine himself particularly to "the interests of the party," but seemed mainly disposed to visit the direst punishment upon the Republicans for all the wrongs he says they "have been pleased to heap upon Democrats, because they were Democrats. Mr. Clymer is a very bitter speaker and very theatrical in his gesticulations and pronunciation. Invective is his *forte*. He is very prolific in epithets. He uses them very freely. He becomes thoroughly warmed with his subject. He grates his teeth and looks very sincere, at the same time very severe, and the people believe. He abounds in iteration and assumption. He commenced with the foundation of the Republic, and brought us up through the historic and glorious past, to the (to him) humble present, when Andrew G. Curtin is Governor of this Commonwealth, and Abram Lincoln President of the United States, and when all things are wrong because they two are Governor and President. He did not attempt to prove any one of these trifling charges. He merely made an assertion, struck two or more consecutive attitudes, looked as though he was throttling some inoffensive man whose skin was not the color of his own—paused—and the Democrats assembled believed, because they wanted to believe, what the learned speaker assumed. He said that the Democrats, at the breaking out of the war, gave the present Administration their support to enable them to suppress the rebellion, because they then thought that the war would be conducted according to the Constitution and the laws. But they had been deceived—this had not been done. Innumerable acts—such as confiscation, emancipation, &c.—had been committed sufficient to alienate from the Administration the feelings and the support of the Democratic party. He did not enumerate any other acts to justify or excuse his unmeasured abuse of the Administration and its "minions." He said so, and it was so, for all his purposes—which, besides being for "the interests of the party," were probably for the "interest" of Geo. W. Woodward, and against those of Andrew G. Curtin and those "who think and feel as he does. Mr. Clymer made no attempt to argue, on their merits, any of the issues which divide the sentiments of the people. His speech was a long tirade against those who are in authority—simply, it seemed to me, because they are in authority. His speech was a mass of vituperation and abuse, with no connection except a thread of *hatred* for the Republicans, permeating every part. He made use of such epithets as the following, applied to such men as Messrs. Lincoln and Curtin: Money-changers, (this was in a beautiful comparison instituted from the holy Scriptures, in which the Democratic party represented Christ, and the President and his party the money-changers in the temple,) shoddy patriots, miscreants, thieves, robbers, bastard patriots and many more of the sort which would naturally escape the memory. What he would do with the folks to whom he applies these epithets, may be known by the following: "Hurl them from power, then we'll decide who are traitors;" "We'll strip them of their ill-gotten gains, and send the robbers howling through the land." "You have these miscreants among you, and when we have the control of the Government, they will no more *hiss* (with peculiar emphasis on the final s) Copperheads at our best citizens; if they do, it will be at their peril." "We'll strip them—beggar them," and the like.

Mr. Clymer, judging the future by the past, draws hopeful conclusions as to the election of Mr. Woodward; and then saith he: "With Woodward, of Pennsylvania, Seymour, of New-York, Parker, of New-Jersey, and the exiled statesman and pure patriot of Ohio, C. L. Vallandigham, we will defy them at their worst—meaning those horrid gnomes, the Republicans." This expression was very mild, but it conveys a great deal of meaning. I leave your readers to make up their own estimate of what Mr. Clymer desires and is endeavoring to bring about. I will only say that I think if the gentleman imparted anything of his own spirit to his audience, they were more infuriated than convinced. It was an appeal to the passions and not to the reason. Mr. Clymer closed amid cheers.

Hon. Richard Brodhead, Ex-United States Senator, being called upon made a few remarks, in which he warned his hearers not to get into a passion; if they could not convince their opponents, not to try it. He said he thought Woodward would be elected. He thought precisely as Mr. Clymer did about this as well as many other things else. Mr. Brodhead was cheered.

Hon. Philip Johnson, M. C., was also called upon and made a short address. He had always been ready and willing to give his constituents all the information he possessed, and was willing to do so now, but as they met in the Court-house, and as the Court was to sit at four o'clock, the time had arrived to adjourn. He also thought Mr. Woodward would be elected. If he was not he (the speaker) would lose his confidence in the intelligence of the people. He expected to speak to them throughout the county before the canvass closed. He was cheered at the close of his speech.

The resolutions adopted by the meeting before the speech-making commenced were highly denunciatory of all that was not Democratic, laudatory of the Constitution and the laws as some Democrats interpret them, but bitter to a fault upon those who are the lawful enforcers of the law under the Constitution, both State and National. It appeared to your correspondent, from the undue prominence given by these men to "the interests of the party," that much of their laudation of principles and of the Constitution and the laws is but a means to an end—that great end, "the interests of the party."

The Democrats have commenced the contest for the Governorship of this State in earnest. They are lending every nerve to the work. It behooves the real friends of the country to be up and doing for the cause of the Union. We believe it can best be served in this State by a hearty support of the Union nominee for Governor, Andrew G. Curtin. We are willing to argue before the people in favor of the principles of which our Governor is representative—the principles of Union and liberty. D. J. G.

From Rebeldom.

THE SPIRIT OF MISSISSIPPI.

There is a gleam of light thrown upon the subject of the state of public feeling in Mississippi, by the following paragraph from the Mobile *Evening News*:

"The telegraph informed us yesterday that an improved tone of feeling prevails in Mississippi. We are glad to hear this, and wish it may be true, *for the intelligence we have recently been receiving from that State is of a very unpleasant character.* As a specimen, we give a brief extract from a letter, written by a young lady there, to her father in Mobile:

'There is a rumor that some of the farmers are going to keep their wheat until they can get gold for it; that is, they refuse Confederate money. Several of the rich men are carrying off their negroes and families. I have heard several say they will take the oath of allegiance for the sake of protecting their property, but they will not consider it binding. Mrs. G., however, says she will not take it to preserve property nor for any other reason.'

We regret (continues the editor) that the lady referred to has no children—there is need of more of that stock. From accounts which reach us, it would seem that the women are the only men in Mississippi. Nor are these accounts altogether a new thing, but merely the sequel to the story of the supineness of the stay-at-home population there, which we heard long since, but were unwilling to believe in its full extent. What a blush of shame must mantle the cheeks of the true Mississippians in camp when they hear such reports of the conduct of their brothers! It is not too late for them to retrieve their character, and we are anxious to be confirmed in the feeble hope that they are beginning to do so."

REBELS COMPLIMENT OUR CAVALRY.

In a letter from the army of Lee, the writer speaks of the opposition made by our cavalry to their attempts to pass through the Blue Ridge. He says:

"It may be remarked in passing that the Federal cavalry have displayed unwonted spirit of late, and have come to be regarded with much more respect than the infantry. To say they were a full match for Stuart's cavalry would hardly be doing them justice."

The Central Park.

The article that appeared in the TIMES of Friday last relative to the Central Park it seems does injustice to those having charge of this noble public work, as well as to their employes. The management of the Park work up to this time has been successful beyond any precedent in our city. The order that is everywhere displayed, the rigid accountability and the prompt attention to the necessities and conveniences of the public has been the continued theme of admiration.

It is denied that "on the first morning of the July riot one or two of the gangs of workmen employed on the Central Park left their work and marched down the Park, forcing or inducing the other gangs to leave their work and follow them, and that the whole body then proceeded to take part in the business of murder and rapine then going on in the City." The force went to work as usual on Monday morning. The men employed on the Park are not arrayed in one mass, marshaled for battle as with rioters; they are peaceable and intelligent men. They are employed at different places on the Park, sometimes one man alone, sometimes two, three, twenty or forty together, in a space about as large as the whole City below Spring-street. At the time the riotous proceedings were culminating further down town the main body of the Park laborers were at work, that is up to Monday noon, after which the work was suspended and the men went to their homes or elsewhere as they pleased, until work was resumed. No rule of the Park was suspended to enable the men to get back to their work.

The discipline of the Park force is in all respects strict and thorough; no disturbance whatever has occurred there during the past year or two of an unsettled condition of the public mind, but the work has proceeded steadily and regularly. There is no instance of a public work so free from disturbance and difficulties so far as its management is concerned.

The work was suspended on Monday of the riot. The Park authorities were ready to have the men go to work again as soon as the men thought it safe to do so, and the forces were at work on the Park at a much earlier day than many private factories and contractors put their men at work. Every man that went to work aided in so much to restore confidence to the community in a time of great and unexpected excitement, and to restore the City affairs to their natural condition. It is not at all improbable that out of the number of men on the Park some sympathised and perhaps were active in the proceedings of the eventful week.

The Commissioners of the Park have rules that govern their business. These rules require the punctual attendance during the hours of work of all persons in their employ; they require also of these employes a fair day's work, and they pay them promptly for it. No political interference is allowed with them, and when the men go to their homes they do as other people generally do, free from any surveillance of the Commissioners of the Park. The men are steady men of families, earning their living honestly, and are generally men of intelligence in their various vocations—gardeners, masons, stonecutters and laborers.

The Park authorities kept constant watch of what was necessary and proper for them to do to aid in the preservation of order, and they did what seemed best to be done without noise or ostentation.

REDUCTION OF THE RATES OF FREIGHT TO NEW-ORLEANS.—The rates of freight to New-Orleans, by the steamship *Evening Star*, have been reduced to 50 cents per foot for measurement goods, 1½ cents per pound for weight goods, and $3 per barrel.

THE AUSTRIAN MINISTER.—Among the recent arrivals at New-York from Europe we observe the name of Count [illegible], who comes as Minister Plenipotentiary of Austria, to succeed the Chevalier HULSEMANN, who recently returned home after a residence in our country in the same capacity of twenty-five years—a service not more distinguished by its unusual duration, than it was by the signal propriety and urbanity with which its delicate and sometimes difficult duties were discharged, or the esteem which the worthy gentleman commanded by his personal deportment, his intelligence, and his amiability.—*Washington Intelligencer.*

From the "New-York Evening Express," Aug. 17.

GRATITUDE OF THE DEAF AND BLIND AND SUFFERERS OF CHRONIC CATARRH.

A letter in the shape of a testimonial, which we believe is unequalled of its kind, magnificently got up on a fine specimen of parchment, signed by about one hundred of the most influential citizens of New-York, attested by Hon. GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor of the City, with the Grand Seal of the Mayoralty affixed, has been presented to the eminent Occulist and Aurist, Dr. VON EISENBERG, of No. 816 Broadway, in acknowledgment of his unrivalled skill and success, as to him alone belongs the merit of the wonderful cures we have recorded in our paper from time to time.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

To J. C. Von Eisenberg, M. D.:

DEAR SIR: We, the undersigned citizens of the City and State of New-York, who have experienced your unsurpassable skill, not only ourselves, but also our friends, the uniform success which has crowned your peculiar method from which we have derived so much benefit, is such that we have no hesitation in stating that you are entitled to the full confidence of the public. Notwithstanding the many highly eulogistic and flattering testimonials as to your professional skill, and those, too from our most influential citizens, we who have shared the benefit of your skill and experience, during the last three years of your practice in this City, feel it but due to you that we should tender our meed of thanks in giving this testimonial, as a public acknowledgment of your skill, and in proof that we consider you worthy of the confidence of those who may require the services of an experienced oculist or aurist, and a gentleman richly meriting the respect of any community in which he may reside. With respect, we are yours obliged.

The following are a few of the most influential citizens whose autographs are affixed to the above letter, all of New-York, and well known:

L. A. CLARENDON,	JOHN MORGAN,
JAMES L. LIDDLE,	JOHN TAYLOR,
J. SCHERMERHORN,	M. H. QUACKENBOSS,
WALLCE McVANE,	H. R. MINTURN,
JOHN MULLER,	M. GANA,
P. A. HEGEMAN,	R. SEAMAN,
ROBT. N. DENISON,	W. STRUTHERS,
W. H. FORMAN,	C. W. DAVENPORT,
J. W. McFARLAND,	CHAS. H. GILBERT,
H. BORNKEN,	W. S. HUNT,
DAVID LYME,	W. H. WHITE,
J. H. STANTON,	H. BROWNING,
W. M. TODD,	JOSEPH BELL,
EUGENE V. LORRON,	S. M. HASKINS,
WILLIAM TRINDERS,	SAMUEL RAYNOR,
EDW'D T. HARRISON,	JOSEPH WALKER,

ADOLPHUS LOSS,

And nearly eighty more names of most influential citizens, which would take up too much space here to enumerate; and then follows the signature of Hon. GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor, with the Grand Seal of the Mayoralty of the City. It is altogether a most appropriate and elegant compliment to Dr. VON EISENBERG, as well as being well merited. The original can be seen at the Doctor's.

[Advertisement.]

DR. LIGHTHILL ON CATARRH.

Its Causes, Symptoms and Effects.

[Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1863, by E. BUNFORD LIGHTHILL, M.D., in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New-York.]

LETTER NO. I.

Catarrh is a disease which exists in all climates, and to which every one is liable. It is usually the result of a cold in the head, which through mismanagement, inattention, constitutional predisposition, an enfeebled state of the system, a scrofulous taint of the blood, or other unfavorable circumstances, runs into a chronic state. From this apparently trifling complaint, with which every one is forced to make acquaintance, at some season of the year or other, (and which is usually so mild that there is nothing required for its cure but the administration of such remedies as ginger-tea, hot rum, mustard foot baths, &c., &c., under the guidance of some motherly old lady) is developed a disease as frequent and offensive as it is dangerous, and which in its progress is apt to affect seriously some of the most important organs of the human economy, and to become instrumental in causing the impairment or loss of smell, taste, hearing and sight, and even the loss of life itself. This disease is popularly recognized by the name of Catarrh. Besides the cause abovementioned, Scarlet Fever, Measles, Smallpox, Diphtheria and Croup are among the occasional causes of this affection.

SYMPTOMS.

The first sensation is usually a feeling of dryness and heat in the nose, and a frequent inclination to sneezing. There is an inability to breathe freely, as the nose becomes stopped up, sometimes on one side, sometimes on the other.

Soon a clear, watery, acrid discharge makes its appearance, excoriating the nostrils and edges of the lips, which become red and somewhat swollen. After a few days the discharge becomes thick, yellowish, extremely frequent, and continues to be a marked feature of the disease, and a source of much danger and the greatest annoyance. After more or less time, it becomes purulent, highly offensive, and assumes an extremely fetid odor. It is usually so profuse as to require, when confined to the nose, the frequent application of the handkerchief, or, if it drops into the throat, which is more particularly the case, while the body is in a horizontal position, constant expectoration, and sometimes both.

Sleep is frequently disturbed by a sensation of choking, caused by the presence of the discharge in the throat. Owing to the heat in the head, the watery portion of the discharge often evaporates, and assuming a condition of solidity, is deposited upon the membrane of the nose and upper part of the throat, in the shape of crusts or hardened lumps. The accumulation of these incrustations produces a feeling of discomfort, and narrows the nasal passages so as to embarrass respiration. Therefore, frequent efforts have to be made to remove them, either by forcibly blowing the nose, or by persistent hawking—a practice as disagreeable to the one affected as it is to those around him. After the removal, that side of the incrustation which adhered to the mucous membrane will sometimes be found bloody, a fact which explains the force required for its dislodgment. During sleep these incrustations accumulate more rapidly and the feeling is therefore most uncomfortable in the morning. Sometimes all efforts to clear the throat are futile until after breakfast or after something warm is swallowed. Some patients state that they are not successful until they have swallowed some whisky or brandy. The discharge which is at first without smell, assumes in the progress of the complaint an excessively fetid odor, the breath participates in this, and becomes occasionally so revoltingly offensive as to render the patient an object of disgust to himself as well as to others. Ulceration of the mucous membrane of the nose takes place frequently, sometimes even attacking the bones, when small particles of that substance will occasionally be found mixed with the discharge. The accumulation of the discharge, together with the thickened condition of the mucous membrane, renders respiration through the nasal passages very difficult, and oftentimes impossible, necessitating respiration principally through the mouth—a method very deleterious to the general health, but more particularly so to the lungs, as will be shown hereafter. The unpleasant noise produced during sleep, known as snoring, originates from the same cause. The voice loses its musical quality and assumes a discordant, harsh and nasal character; the sense of smell becomes much impaired or entirely lost, and the same effect, though less frequent, is produced on the sense of taste. Occasionally, while blowing the nose, a crackling or bubbling sound will be heard in the ear, and hearing will be found quite thick and stopped up, but returns suddenly with something like a snapping sound. This phenomenon is usually repeated until, at one time, hearing does not return, and remains permanently injured. Noises in the head of every conceivable description will make their appearance and add to the distress of the sufferer, and hearing may be lost so gradually that a considerable degree of deafness may exist before the person is really aware of the fact. The eyes are apt to become weak, irritable and disposed to water on exposure to cold and wind, or after the slightest exertion. A pain, more or less acute, or a distressing feeling of pressure, is experienced over the eyes, and sometimes on the top or back of the head, and also pain in the face, closely resembling neuralgia, for which it is very often mistaken. The distress in the head weakens the memory and produces irritability and moroseness of disposition. The stomach generally suffers more or less, is weak and irritable; the appetite is capricious, and is nearly always bad in the morning. In severe cases, the system becomes feeble and prostrated, and there is an aversion or inability to either physical or mental exertion. Not unfrequently catarrh proves fatal, either by debilitating the system and wearing out the patient, or by traveling downward and producing throat-affections, bronchitis, and finally consumption. It may be safely asserted that after hereditary predisposition, catarrh is the most frequent and important cause of this fatal complaint.

The symptoms of catarrh vary considerably in different individuals, and the degree of their severity depends upon constitutional idiosyncrasies and various external influences. With some the complaint continues for a number of years in a mild form, and without causing any of the injurious results above described, while with others all the worst effects are produced in a very short space of time, and cases, apparently most harmless, may through imprudent exposure, additional cold, or unfavorable changes of the weather, suddenly exhibit all the violence and malignity which characterizes the severest ones.

With certain individuals the disease assumes periodicity, attacking them regularly each year, at certain seasons, as in the early part of Spring, when the roses are in bloom, and hence the name, Rose-catarrh; or, in Midsummer, during haying time, when it is known as Hay-catarrh. Some can tell the exact day and even hour of the attack. They usually claim to be entirely relieved of the difficulty in the intervals, but we have reason to suppose that symptoms of the complaint are constantly present in some mild form or other, which are roused into activity by the odor peculiar to roses or new-mown hay, with which the atmosphere is impregnated during the seasons just mentioned. The comparative quiet enjoyed in the intervals, no doubt leads to the belief that the complaint has ceased entirely.

In the course of these letters we will endeavor to explain the *means by which Catarrh produces the effects described; and in doing so shall be obliged to* recur to previous statements. To render the subject explicit, the next letter, which will appear on Wednesday next, will contain a description of the anatomy of the nasal apparatus and the parts adjoining.

☞ The author can be consulted on Catarrh, Deafness and diseases of the Eye, Ear and Throat, at No. 34 St. Mark's-place, (Eighth-street, between Second and Third avenues,) from 9 A. M. until 3 P. M.

A Beautiful Complexion, free from Tan, Pimples and Freckles, may easily be procured by using the "BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS." For shaving it is unsurpassed—a single drop making a fine lather. It is composed of palm-oil, honey and other valuable articles, highly perfumed by its own ingredients, and when used for washing, night and morning, renders the skin soft and white, and free from blemish. Price 50 cents. For sale by D. S. BARNES & CO., and all druggists.

Dr. B. C. Perry, No. 49 Bond-street, takes this occasion to inform his patients and the public, that he will be absent from New-York during the month of August. He expects to return to the City on the first of September and resume his practice. During his absence all communications should be addressed Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 12 Avon-place, Boston, Mass. The Doctor can be seen until Wednesday, August 5, at No. 49 Bond-st.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

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The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, Inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by druggists.

MARRIED.

DAY—BRYANT.—At Mendham, N. J., on Thursday, Aug. 13, by Rev. Wm. H. Babbitt, A. L. DAY, Principal of Mendham Institute, to Miss LETTIE C. BRYANT, daughter of S. O. Bryant, Esq.

PHILIPS—HOLMES.—On Tuesday, Aug. 18, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Samuel J. Cornellle, HENRY S. PHILIPS to LIZZIE A., daughter of James E. Holmes, all of this City. No cards.

WARD—TURNER.—At Berne, Switzerland, on Wednesday, July 29, PRESCOTT H. WARD to MARIAN FOUTELLE?, daughter of George W. Turner, all of America.

DIED.

ANNIS.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Aug. 18, JOSEPH ANNIS, of Plainfield, N. J., aged 47 years.

His friends are invited to attend the funeral services, on Thursday, Aug. 20, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the house of his brother-in-law, E. W. Forbes, No. 34 Willow-st.

CRAWFORD.—On Monday, Aug. 17, after a long and painful illness, PETER CRAWFORD, aged 66 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the friends of his sons and son-in-law, J. B. Archer, also the members of Washington Chapter, No. 2, order of United Americans, and the Masonic Fraternity, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 119 Varick-st., on Wednesday, Aug. 19, at 1 o'clock P. M.

COLE.—In Tappantown, Rockland County, N. Y., on Sunday morning, Aug. 16, ANN M. SHAFER, wife of Rev. Isaac D. Cole, in the 60th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, at the Reformed Dutch Church, at Tappantown, on Wednesday morning, Aug. 19, at 11 o'clock A. M. Cars leave Jersey City at 9¾ A. M.; returning, leave Tappantown at 3½ P. M.

GULAGER.—In New-Rochelle, on Sunday, Aug. 16, HENRY GULAGER, aged 61 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, New-Rochelle, on Wednesday, Aug. 19, at 1 o'clock P. M. A train leaves the depot of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, at 11¼ A. M., for New-Rochelle.

HARRIS.—On Sunday morning, Aug. 16, CHARLES TOWNSEND HARRIS, eldest son of the late John W. Harris, aged 37 years.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, Aug. 19, at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, 23d-st., near 3d-av., Brooklyn.

HAIGHT.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Aug. 15, JANE HAIGHT, eldest daughter of the late Benjamin Haight, in the 83d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from Trinity Chapel, New-York, on Wednesday, 19th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

HART.—The funeral of the late HENRY J. HART, will take place from the Wooster-st. Synagogue, between Spring and Prince sts., on Wednesday, Aug. 19, at 3 o'clock P. M., to which his relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

HENRY.—At Saratoga, on Saturday, Aug. 15, MARY H., wife of J. Buchanan Henry, and daughter of J. H. Nicholson, of Annapolis, Md.

☞ *National Intelligencer* will please copy.

INGHAM.—At the residence of her son, Charles C. Ingham, Mrs. JANE INGHAM, widow of the late Thomas Ingham, in the 86th year of her age.

The friends of her sons, Charles C. and Thomas Ingham, are invited to attend her funeral, from No. 361 West 34th-st., at 4 o'clock this (Wednesday) afternoon, without further notice, or at Trinity Church Cemetery, where the funeral service will be performed.

JONES.—On Tuesday, Aug. 18, MARY ANN, the beloved wife of Henry R. Jones.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday next, the 20th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from St. Stephen's Church, corner of Broome and Chrystie sts.

JOHNSON.—In Amenia, on Tuesday, Aug. 11, of cholera infantum, CORNIE, infant daughter of Arthur F. and Emeline Johnson.

KNAPP.—In Westfield, N. J., on Sunday, Aug. 16, WILLARD, youngest son of Samuel T. and Angeline M. Knapp, aged 3 years, 3 months and 3 days.

The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment. The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, for which carriages will be in waiting at Desbrosses-st. Ferry, at 3 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, Aug. 19.

LEAVITT.—At Hudson, N. Y., on Monday, Aug. 17, MARY LOUISA, wife of Rev. W. S. Leavitt, and daughter of the late Hon. S. R. Grover, of Newark, N. J. Her remains are buried in Greenwood Cemetery.

MILLER.—On Tuesday morning, Aug. 18, JOHN A. MILLER, in the 74th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from No. 148 Madison-av.

POLLOCK.—On Monday, Aug. 17, ELIZABETH POLLOCK, aged 13 years and 6 months.

Her funeral will take place on Wednesday afternoon, Aug. 19, from the residence of her father, John K. Pollock, No. 290 Bloomfield-st., Hoboken. The remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery. Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

SHAW.—At Bergen Point, on Monday evening, Aug. 17, EDWIN AUGUSTUS, youngest child of James E. and Julia A. Shaw, of this City.

TAY.—In Newark, N. J., on Sunday, Aug. 16, of diphtheria, IRA M. TAY, aged 26 years.

The funeral services will be held at the residence of his father-in-law, A. Hedenberg, No. 36 New-st., Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, Aug. 19, at 4 o'clock P. M.

TITUS.—At Glendale, near Cincinnati, Ohio, on Thursday, Aug. 13, BENJAMIN STREBETT?, son of John and Margaret T. Titus, in the 6th year of his age.

WINANT.—In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 18, CHARLES DURANT, son of Cornelius and Sarah M. Winant, aged 2 years, 3 months and 11 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 3 o'clock P. M. this day, (Wednesday,) the 19th inst., at No. 349 4th-st. The remains will be taken to Bethlehem, Orange County, for interment.

WATKINS.—In Piermont, on Monday, Aug. 17, suddenly, of cholera infantum, EDWARD ASHTON, infant son of William B. and Henrietta Watkins, aged 10 months.

WHEELER.—On Tuesday morning, Aug. 18, at 7½ o'clock, at the residence of E. Morrison, Tarrytown, Westchester County, HARRIET MARIA WHEELER, daughter of Eliphalet and Ann Maria Wheeler.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 437.—Aug. 18, 1863.
47, 46, 43, 49, 62, 30, 51, 60, 59, 58, 57, 35, 15.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 438.—Aug. 18, 1863.
30, 27, 53, 34, 35, 16, 45, 55, 58, 71, 50, 36.
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Discharges from the Ear, Noises in the Head and all Diseases of the

EYE, EAR and THROAT,

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Dr. Lighthill's recent work, "A Popular Treatise on Deafness—Its Causes and Prevention," may be obtained of Carleton, Publisher, No. 413 Broadway, or of any respectable bookseller. Price $1.

TESTIMONIALS.

The following are a few of the many testimonials received, and are submitted with confidence; others, as well as references to parties of the highest respectability, residing in this City, will be cheerfully furnished on application.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 17, 1863.

Dr. Lighthill has operated upon two of my children for cross-eyes, with perfect success. The eyes which, previous to the operation, were painfully deformed, are now perfectly straight.

DAVID SELLING,
No. 30 Chambers-st.

NEW-YORK, June 17, 1863.

Dr. Lighthill has succeeded in restoring to perfect hearing my right ear, which has been deaf for some time caused by a cold. As I am obliged to leave for New-Orleans in a few days, those who may wish to make further inquiries may call on my brother, Mr. H. C. Potter, No. 73 Reade-st., firm of Streeter, Faxon & Potter, who will be happy to give any information desired.

O. O. POTTER, Capt. and A. Q. M.,
Department of the Gulf.

NEW-YORK, April 18, 1863.

A little daughter of mine has been affected with a troublesome discharge from both ears, the result of scarlet fever. Dr. Lighthill, under whose care I placed her, has removed the discharge completely, and improved her hearing.

W. H. RAYNOR, No. 8 Pine-st.

From Rev. John Nott, D. D., Professor in Union College, Schenectady.

SCHENECTADY, Jan. 17, 1863.

Dr. Lighthill—

SIR: Having been cured by you of a discharge in an ear, which has been very offensive of late, and as far back as I can remember, always more or less so; and having been entirely restored to hearing since under your care, I feel that I cannot withhold this acknowledgment from any use it may be to others, especially as I have applied in vain to my family physician and other physicians of reputation. Yours, truly,

JOHN NOTT.

CATARRH CURED.

From Rev. P. R. Russell, Lynn, Mass.

I have been much troubled with catarrh of the worst type for some twenty years. It gradually grew worse, producing cough and hoarseness, destroying the sense of smell, and breaking down my general health to such a degree as to compel me to resign my pastorate, and suspend public speaking.

I made diligent use of the usual remedies, such as snuffs of different kinds, nitrate of silver, tar water, olive tar and inhalations, but without any very salutary effects. Last Summer I heard of Dr. Lighthill's successful mode of treating catarrh, visited him, and put myself under his treatment. I began immediately to improve, and this improvement has gone on to the present time. My catarrh has gradually melted away, my cough has disappeared, my voice has become natural, and I am once more able to preach the blessed Gospel. Let me advise all troubled with catarrhal difficulties to apply to Dr. Lighthill.

P. R. RUSSELL.

LYNN, Mass., Feb. 1, 1863.

This may certify that, having been afflicted during the year 1856 with severe and almost total deafness, and having tried the ordinary medical and surgical aid, under the care of those esteemed as eminent practitioners, I was induced at last to put myself under the care of Dr. E. B. Lighthill. His treatment was brief and successful. I was completely restored, and the cure is apparently permanent. I have all confidence in Dr. L.'s skill and integrity in the diseases he makes specialities.

JAMES CRUIKSHANK, LL.D.,
Editor New-York Teacher.

ALBANY, Oct. 1, 1862.

No. 13 CORTLANDT-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1863.

DR. E. B. LIGHTHILL—*Dear Sir:* It is with the kindest feelings toward you, and hoping to do service to some one who is afflicted, that I forward the inclosed document to you.

To whom it may concern: I am personally acquainted with the success which attended Dr. Lighthill's treatment in a case of discharge from the ear and chronic inflammation of the throat, and would be pleased to give further information on application.

V. D. W. WEEKES.

No. 73 GRAND-ST., NEWBURGH, N. Y., Dec. 23, 1862.

I placed my wife under the care of Dr. Lighthill for deafness in one ear of nearly three years' standing, accompanied by constant noises. I am happy to state that her hearing is now entirely restored, and the noises removed. Those residing in New-York who are desirous of further information may apply to my brother-in-law, Capt. William Edwards, at No. 95 East 34th-st., who is acquainted with the circumstances of the case.

FRANCIS GOULDY.

No. 740 WATER-ST., NEW-YORK, June 6, 1862.

Dr. Lighthill has succeeded in completely restoring my hearing, which was seriously impaired, although previous to applying to him I was treated by several physicians without the least benefit. Any further information I should be pleased to render on application to me at my residence, No. 173 Second-st., Brooklyn, E. D., or at my place of business, No. 740 Water-st.

WM. H. WATERBURY.

NEW-YORK, July 29, 1863.

I hereby certify that I have suffered during many years from trouble in hearing—one ear at last became entirely deaf, and the other so bad as to render conversation very difficult. I applied to Dr. Lighthill, of No. 34 St. Mark's-place, who, in a short time, and without pain, restored to me the use of my ears, so that I can now hear perfectly well.

J. BISCO, No. 186 East 23d-st.

No. 42 FIFTH-ST., NEW-YORK, June 25, 1863.

DR. LIGHTHILL—*Dear Sir:* I take pleasure in testifying to the remarkable skill and judgment you displayed in the case of my daughter, who had been partially deaf, accompanied by discharge from the ears, since early infancy, and is now, thanks to your treatment, able to hear as well as any one, while her ears are free from the discharge. Although it is nearly two years since she has been under your care, her hearing remains as good, and her ears as sound, as the day she left you.

O. S. HOLLY.

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NOISES IN THE HEAD,

Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,

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AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

READ.

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I *hear perfectly*. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

"NEW-YORK, May 6.

I was entirely deaf in my left ear, accompanied by a discharge. I placed myself under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, who, by his great skill, restored me to perfect hearing, in the short space of a few minutes, without giving me the slightest pain, and the discharge has ceased entirely. The Eustachian Tube, which was obliterated, is quite open, and I feel that the air-passage performs its functions. I am amply satisfied, and recommend every one suffering from impaired hearing to place themselves under the treatment of this eminent and successful physician.

THOMAS GRANAN, No. 520 6th-av."

"NEW-YORK, May 7, 1863.

I have great pleasure to testify to the skill of Dr. VON EISENBERG. I went into his office almost completely deaf, and came out with my perfect hearing. It is nearly twelve months since, and the hearing is perfect. The operation, which lasted two or three minutes in each of my ears, gave me no pain whatsoever. I, with confidence, recommend all sufferers to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S unsurpassing skill.

SAMUEL C. HUNT,
No. 6 Meserole-av., Greenpoint, L. I."

No. 136 MADISON-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1863.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

SIGHT RESTORED.

JUNE 23, 1863.

My daughter brought me to Dr. VON EISENBERG almost completely blind in both eyes. I could not bear the pain nor the light. I am completely cured by Dr. VON EISENBERG, and called now to express my gratitude to the Doctor for his skill and unremitting attention, by which I recovered one of the most precious senses to me after being deprived of it for four years. It is only due to Dr. VON EISENBERG to state that I have tried several physicians in vain. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony to Dr. VON EISENBERG'S unrivaled success to any lady or gentleman who will call on me.

HUGH GILLON,
No. 78 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ.

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

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The soldiers of the Potomac can bear testimony to its efficacy in curing of Diarrhœas and Dysenteries, for they, poor fellows, paid the sutlers last Summer as high as $1, when it was beyond our power to supply them for 25 cents, for a bottle of the Relief.
For Diarrhœa, Dysentery and Cholera Morbus, use RADWAY'S READY RELIEF—chew a little gum arabic, and avoid opiate mixtures.
RADWAY & COMPANY, No. 87 Maiden-lane.
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THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY FOR CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, CHOLERA INFANTUM, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, SUMMER COMPLAINT, PAIN AND CRAMP IN THE STOMACH, SOUR STOMACH AND HEARTBURN.
It relieves those disagreeable symptoms of DYSPEPSIA, NAUSEA, and RISING of FOOD after eating, and as a SOOTHING SYRUP for CHILDREN, it has no equal. It regulates the bowels, allays pain, and under its very SOOTHING effects the child gently drops into a quiet slumber, and awakes refreshed and invigorated. It is very pleasant to the taste, and children, instead of refusing to take it, cry for the medicine after once tasting it. Call for circulars and read certificates from such men as Prof. N. P. Hill, of Brown University; Rev. Horace James, of Worcester, Mass., now Chaplain of the Twenty-fifth Massachusetts, and Superintendent of Blacks, Newbern, N. C., officers in the army, and others.
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CASWELL, MACK & CO., Fifth-av. Hotel.
WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway.
MARTIN & CO., Proprietors, Providence, R. I.

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SALTERSVILLE, Aug. 14, 1863.

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IF YOU WANT TO KNOW
how the human water-pipes are abused, read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,
a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Contents tables free, at the principal newspaper depots throughout the country, at E. WARNER'S, No. 1 Vesey-st., or of the author, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

THE HEPTAMERON—BY MARGARET, QUEEN OF NAVARRE—Fully translated from a genuine copy of the original work—the richest treat to be found in French literature. Just published in a very neat volume of 540 pages, cloth gilt, with 12 pictorial illustrations, for $1 29; by mail, securely enveloped, $1 35.
CALVIN BLANCHARD, No. 30 Ann-st.

POLITICAL.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE FIRST WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION—Held on Monday evening, Aug. 17, 1863, at No. 52 Greenwich-st., in pursuance of a recommendation of the Republican Central Committee of the City of New-York, for the purpose of appointing a Committee of five from each Ward Association to confer with "all citizens who approve of the call of the Union State Committee, and who pledge themselves to sustain the nominees of the Union and Republican State Convention, to be held at Syracuse, Sept. 2, 1863." A Committee of five was selected as follows:

James Marshall, D. H. Printup, Edward Welch, Jr., C. F. E. Leuder, and Charles Gilbert,—and the said Committee hereby give notice that they will be in readiness to confer with such "citizens" before mentioned, on THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 20, 1863, at No. 52 Greenwich-st., at 7½ o'clock.

By order of the Committee.
D. H. PRINTUP, Secretary.

FIRST WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting of the First Ward Republican Association will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 21, 1863, at No. 52 Greenwich-st., for the purpose of electing a delegate from each Election District, whose duty it will be to elect three Delegates and three Alternates to represent the Assembly District in the Union and Republican State Convention to be held in Syracuse, Sept. 2, 1863.

Polls open at 7½, and close at 9½ P. M.
DANIEL D. O'CONNOR, President.
D. H. PRINTUP, Secretary.

ELEVENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A Committee has been appointed, in accordance with the recommendation of the Central Committee, and will meet on WEDNESDAY EVENING, at No. 21 Avenue D, from 7½ to 9 o'clock, to enroll all the Union men who intend to support the nominations of the Union State Convention, to be held at Syracuse, Sept. 2.

JOHN LEWIS, President.
ISAAC HICKS, Secretary.

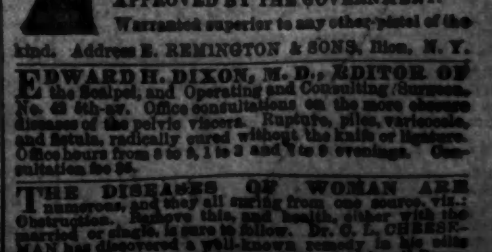
YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—The regular monthly meeting of this Committee will be held at the Headquarters, corner of Broadway and 23d-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 19th instant, at 8 o'clock. A punctual attendance is requested. WILLIAM H. ARMSTRONG, Chairman.

GEORGE W. JAQUES, } Secretaries.
GEORGE H. KASMIRE, }

PEOPLE'S UNION GENERAL COMMITTEE.—A meeting of the above Committee will be held at their headquarters, No. 161 8th-av., corner of 18th-st., THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Aug. 19, at 8 o'clock. Business of importance relative to sending delegates to the Union State Convention will be brought before the Committee. IRA O. MILLER, Chairman.

WASHINGTON MULLIN, Secretary.

READ DR. LIGHTHILL'S LETTER
ON
CATARRH.
IN ANOTHER COLUMN.

REMINGTON'S

ARMY AND NAVY
REVOLVERS.
APPROVED BY THE GOVERNMENT.
Warranted superior to any other pistol of the kind. Address E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, N. Y.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 2 and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

THE DISEASES OF WOMAN ARE numerous, and they all spring from one source, viz.: Obstruction. Remove this, and health, either with the married or single, is sure to follow. Dr. C. L. CHEESEMAN has discovered a well-known remedy in his pills for females. Price one dollar per box. Sold by all druggists. Principal depot, 81 Cedar-st., New-York City.

LAW REPORTS.

United States District Court.

This Court was opened this morning before Judge Betts, for the return of process and other formal business.

Jesse A. Gousons, Esq., one of the U. S. Commissioners, has been appointed Deputy Clerk of the Court, in place of Geo. W. Morrell, Esq., who has filled that office so many years, and who has resigned.

PERSONAL.

RICHARD JOHNS.—HELEN THINKS SHE saw you on Broadway yesterday. If in the City, call on us. Aug. 14, 1863. ELIZA.

TO JANE W. H.—ON THE SECOND OR THIRD [illegible] before; but for a month too. O. Z.

INSTRUCTION.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 28. C. H. GARDNER, Principal.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 25 East 31st-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

THE MISSES HOWLAND

Propose to take into their family six children, between the ages of seven and 14, whom they will thoroughly instruct and take care of morally and physically.

MISS ILIONE HOWLAND will continue her Day School for children, as heretofore. The school year will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

MISS HOWLAND will also receive a class of young ladies during a few hours of each day for instruction in the usual English branches and in the French language and literature. For circulars and other information, apply at No. 22 East 26th-st.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY.

For lads and young gentlemen, will reopen on MONDAY, 31st of August. Parents who wish a pleasant home and thorough instruction for their sons, will find both in the family of the Principal. Pupils can obtain a complete business education, or a thorough preparation for college.

The long standing and great success of this School, render it in every way worthy of patronage. Send for a circular to
Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M., Principal.

SING SING FEMALE SEMINARY.
Rev. S. M. HOWELL, A. M., Principal.

Located on the Hudson, thirty miles from New-York, having splendid mansion, scenery, extensive grounds, bracing air, &c. Twelfth semi-annual session begins Tuesday, Sep. 15. Catalogues, &c., at Carter's, No. 530 Broadway, or address the Principal.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

FEMALE COLLEGE,
BORDENTOWN, N. J.
One of the most flourishing Institutions in the country. Special attention paid to the common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages furnished in Vocal and Instrumental Music. French taught by a native, and spoken in the family. For catalogues, address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

MADAME C. MEARS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
NO. 224 MADISON-AV.,
Will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 17.
Letters to the above address will always receive prompt attention. After Sept. 1, Mme. Mears will be at home to receive personal applications.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 22.
Mrs. HOFFMAN will be at home after the 1st of September. Before that date, all applications by letter will be promptly answered.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 West 18th-st.
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 15th. Circulars may be obtained at the above address.

ABBOT COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES.
(Formerly, "The Spingler Institute.")
N. E. CORNER PARK-AVENUE AND 38TH-STREET.
The Autumn Session will commence Wednesday, Sept. 16.
GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 25 West 39th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE,
FLUSHING, L. I.
BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
E. A. FAIRCHILD.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE, No. 327 4th-av., reopens Sept. 14. The Principal will be at the school after Sept. 6, to confer with parents.

There are three Departments—Classical, Scientific and Preparatory. The various branches of study will be under the immediate supervision of the following gentlemen as Examiners:

Greek—CHARLES ANTHON, LL. D., Professor of Greek in Columbia College.
Latin—HENRY DRISLER, A. M., Professor of Latin in Columbia College.
Mathematics—WM. G. PECK, A. M., Professor of Mathematics in Columbia College.
Jurisprudence—THEODORE W. DWIGHT, LL. D., Professor of Law in Columbia College.
Anatomy and Physiology—THOMAS TURNER, M. D., Physician-in-Chief of Kings County Hospital.
Belles Lettres—Rev. JARED B. FLAGG, D. D., Rector of Grace Church, Brooklyn.
Principal, Rev. GEORGE W. BACON, A. M., LL. B.
Vice-Principal—R. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B.
Catalogues, containing full information, may be obtained at Thomson's, No. 1,167 Broadway (Madison-square;) Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Burnton's, No. 10 6th-av.

TRINITY SCHOOL—NO. 181 WEST FOURTEENTH-STREET, corner of 6th-av.—Rev. R. HOLDEN, M. A., Rector, with competent assistants. His high reputation as a teacher, in Burlington College, at M. Churchill's Academy, at Sing Sing, and in Trinity School, warrants the Rector in promising his pupils the most thorough instruction in the Classics, Mathematics, and ordinary English branches. The session commences MONDAY, Sept. 7. Terms, $150 per annum. For further particulars, address Rev. R. HOLDEN, Morrisania.

$47 PAYS BOARD AND TUITION IN COMMON ENGLISH 14 WEEKS AT HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. Sixteen experienced instructors in the English, normal, classical, (a class of sixteen are now preparing to enter Yale in '64,) French, musical, painting, scientific, military and commercial departments. (Both sexes.) Term opens Sept. 15. Write for a catalogue. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, AT BEDFORD, Westchester Co., N. Y., in charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Location healthy and retired. Grounds extensive and well shaded. Great attention given to the solid as well as ornamental branches. Terms only $180 per school year. Extras moderate. Circulars obtained of Mr. N. S. Bates, Jr., Phenix Fire Insurance Company, No. 62 Wall-st.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER RECEIVES twenty young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident Governesses, and by eminent Professors from New-York. References: Rt. Rev. John Williams, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, Middletown, Conn.; Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn. For particulars, &c., apply to the Principal.

MISS S. J. RUSSEL'S SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN, will reopen on Sept. 22, at No. 2,348 Broadway. After the 15th prox. Miss RUSSEL will be at the school from 9 A. M. to 12 M. Before the 15th, letters addressed to Miss RUSSEL, care of Wm. C. Russel, No. 24 Pine-st., New-York, will be promptly answered.

THE EIGHTY-THIRD ANNUAL SESSION OF EASTON ACADEMY, EASTON, CONN.—Select Family Boarding School for Boys. English and Classical—commences Sept. 2. Military Drill. Circulars of Sidmon T. Keese, No. 112 Broadway; Mr. Kingsbury, No. 150 Nassau-st.
HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. M., Principal.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Misses, No. 5 West 38th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 17. For full information apply for circular.
The Principal, or his associate, Mrs. NEWTON, will be at home during the Summer vacation.

A LADY, RECENTLY WIDOWED, RESIDING in an airy and healthful situation, in the vicinity of Brooklyn, would like to receive into her family, to be instructed with her own daughters, a few misses from 7 to 10 years of age. For particulars, please address Mrs. M. S., Brooklyn Post-office.

WOODBURY INSTITUTE, WOODBURY, CONN.—The next session will commence Aug. 25. Course of instruction thorough. The buildings are large and new. Sleeping apartments well furnished and ventilated. For Circulars, address the Principal, P. B. HULSE, Woodbury, Conn.

THE MISSES PALACHE HAVE REMOVED THEIR BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL to No. 176 West 37th-st., and will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. They beg to announce having made arrangements with eminent professors to teach the foreign languages.

MRS. H. DANA WARD, SUCCESSOR TO Mrs. GIBSON, begs to announce that the English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 40 Union-square, will be opened TUESDAY, Sept. 15. The same masters will be retained, and course of studies pursued.

JOHN McMULLEN'S SCHOOL—AT NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 7. For circulars inquire at Lockwood's, No. 411, Crowen's, No. 843, and Price's, No. 884 Broadway.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL AT HACKENSACK, N. J.—WM. WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve. Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 7. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

BENJAMIN MASON'S COMMERCIAL AND MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, Yonkers, N. Y. Reopens Sept. 1. Circulars at No. 39 Nassau-st. and No. 874 Broadway.

THE FALL TERM OPENS AT COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY Aug. 21. Board, &c., with tuition in common English, $40 per 14 weeks. For catalogue address R. C. FLACK, A. M., Cooperstown, N. Y.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its 45th semi-annual session Oct. 1, 1863. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal, for Circulars.

INSTRUCTION.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE,
NYACK ON THE HUDSON.
The Fall term of this Collegiate Institute for Young Ladies will commence on the 17th of September. For circulars, with full particulars, apply to EUGENE PLUNKETT, Esq., No. 124 Broadway, or address
L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, NEW-JERSEY.
A select Boarding and Day-School. For circulars, address C. G. HAZELTINE.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY, PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—The Fall Term commences on Tuesday, Sept. 1. References—*In N. York*, Revs. S. H. Tyng, D. D., Henry W. Bellows, D. D., Jos. P. Thompson, D. D., Morgan Dix, D. D., Messrs. Charles King, LL. D., Wm. C. Bryant, David D. Field, Parke Godwin, Mason Bros. *In Phil'a.*—Prof. Coppee, (Pa. University,) P. E. Chase. *In Boston*—Revs. R. C. Waterston, James F. Clarke. *In Prov.*—Rt. Rev. Bishop Clarke, Rev. Edw'd B. Hall, D. D., Hon. Jno. R. Bartlett. *In Washington*—Rev. Wm. H. Channing. *In Balt're*—Col. Wm. Birney. *In Newark, N. J.*—Marcus L. Ward, Esq. *In the Army*—Maj.-Gen. S. P. Heintzelman, Maj.-Gen. D. B. Birney. *At West Point*—W. E. Baldwin, Esq. For circulars, apply to MASON BROS., No. 5 Mercer-st., or by letter to MARCUS SPRING, Perth Amboy, N. J., who will also see applicants personally, on Mondays and Fridays, after 12 M., at No. 29 Park-place.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN—Goshen, Orange County, N. Y.—Miss M. E. BROWN, Principal; Mrs. READ, Miss McCALLUM. This institution will reopen on Monday, Aug. 31. Tuition in English and French, with board and washing, $280 per annum; children under twelve years of age, $240 per annum. Dr. Lewis' gymnastics taught by one of his pupils. Circulars, with references, may be had at Roe Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and at Crowen's, Broadway, near 14th-st.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—This Institution is now in full operation, and offers superior advantages for the thorough study of the Natural Sciences, of Military Science, and of Civil, Mechanical and Topographical Engineering. The Fortieth Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16, 1863. Further information, with the Annual Register, may be obtained from
Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INstitution offers the accumulated advantages of fifty years of successful operation.
Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than than twenty professors and teachers.
For Circulars, apply to
JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE, 176th-st. and Kingsbridge road. French is the language of the school. English branches, Spanish, German, classics, commercial studies. Engineering course. Reopens September 7. Circulars at No. 87 Cedar-st., and No. 913 Broadway.
LESPINASSE & ESTEVEZ, Principals.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 59 West 23d-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 15. Miss V. W. will be at home after Sept. 1, to receive applications for pupils. Written communications before that time will meet with prompt attention.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT BAY Ridge, one mile from Fort Hamilton. Number of pupils limited to ten. French and Spanish spoken in the house. Circulars to be had at Appleton's Bookstore. For particulars, address Prof. GEO. TREGENT, Fort Hamilton, L. I.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 141 Madison-av., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 15. Miss BEAN will be at home after the 1st of September. Letters to the above address will be promptly answered.

DON BERNARD INSTITUTE—NO. 147 MADison-av., New-York, reopens Sept. 11. French boarding and day school for young ladies. There is a primary department. Principal, Mme. DON BERNARD née de Rochefermoy.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—The thirtieth term will commence on Sept. 3 next. For boarders $210. Catalogues sent on request. Rev. C. D. RICE, Principal. RICE & COFFIN, Proprietors.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fifty-first Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Great Barrington, Mass.—Term commences Sept. 10, 1863, and continues twenty weeks. Address the Principal, Mrs. E. W. ALLEN.

MOUNTAIN VIEW SEMINARY, FISHKILL LANDING, N. Y.—A pleasant home for boys, with thorough instruction. Reopens Aug. 31. For circulars, address the Principals, CARSWELL & DIMON.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address the principal. Miss EMILY NELSON.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL, BROOKFIELD, CONN.—The Fall term will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 8. Address Rev. H. D. NOBLE.

MISS PORTER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, at No. 412 Fourth-av., will reopen Sept. 14.

THE MISSES OAKLEY'S PRIVATE School for Young Ladies (strictly limited to 20) will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14, at No. 86 Madison-av.

MAPLE HALL—YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL, at Jamaica, L. I., will reopen on the first Monday in September. P. A. ANDREU.

UNE DAME FRANCAISE DIPLOMEE DE la ville de Paris désire consacrer quelques heures, pour donner des leçons dans une famille ou un pensionnat. Ecrire à Mme. A. L. MORAE, No. 149 Garden-st., Hoboken, N. J.

TEACHERS.

ALL PRINCIPALS, SCHOOL OFFICERS and Heads of Families, who seek TEACHERS for any department of instruction, may obtain reliable particulars of well-qualified candidates at the "AMER. SCHOOL INST.," No. 596 Broadway.
School Properties are sold and rented.
Parents are supplied with Circulars of good Schools.
Teachers who desire engagements are invited to call.
REFERENCES: Faculty, Amherst College; Prof. J. A. Porter, Yale; Prof. Putnam, Dartmouth; Prof. Greene, Brown University; Prof. Phelps, Normal School, Trenton, N. J.; Messrs. Ivison, Phinney & Co., and Barnes & Burr, Publishers, N. Y.; Prof. Eaton, Packer Inst., Brooklyn; J. H. Willard, Esq., Troy, N. Y. Circular sent when applied for with stamp.
G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents,
No. 596 Broadway, New-York City.

MILITARY SUPERINTENDENT AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUCTOR IN A MILITARY SCHOOL.—An American, much experienced, with honorary degree from Yale College, and formerly in U. S. Engineers, desires to correspond; teaches infantry, artillery, broad and small sword, and bayonet, cornet and bugle; fully up with the times; also mathematics and English. Address C. J. M., Stratford, Conn.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY OF SEVERAL YEARS experience in teaching will receive a few young ladies into a school in her own family and afford every facility for a thorough education. The school is in a pleasant village, a few hours' ride from New-York. Circulars and references at the *Times* Office, and she will receive calls at No. 25 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SPANISH TEACHER IN A BOARDing-school near the City; none but natives and competent must apply. Direct to BOARDING-SCHOOL, Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

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Stationers, Printers, and Blank Book Dealers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

AT NO. 45 MAIDEN-LANE YOU WILL find blank books, writing papers and stationery articles, at moderate prices. Orders solicited. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers and Printers.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A DONKEY, WITH WAGON, HARness and boys' and girls' saddles. The donkey is about 40 inches high, sound and perfectly gentle; subject to no tricks, and perfectly safe for a family of children. Apply at the Office No. 643 Water-st., from 10 to 3 o'clock.

WANTED—STALLS IN A PRIVATE STABLE for three horses, with two carriages; location near the 5th-av., and not above 14th-st. Address B. B. B., Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

MACHINERY.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERCHANTS, No. 13 Dey-st., works at Paterson, N. J. Manufacture stationary and portable steam engines and boilers, flax, hemp, tow, oakum, rope machinery, &c.

ESPECIAL ATTENTION IS CALLED TO a slate-quarry, situate at Fairhaven, Vt., of great extent and richness, the stone UNFADING, rendering it superior to the other quarries yet discovered in this country, and possessed of remarkable advantages of location. It has been partially and skillfully worked; has an established reputation; can with a small outlay be put into extensive and complete operation, and is susceptible of yielding the amplest supplies for all the purposes for which slate is used, viz.: roofs, flagging, table-tops, billiard-beds, mantels, flooring, shelves, tanks, ashler, &c., &c., for all which the stone of this quarry is in great request. The immensely increased demand for slate has placed the quarries of the country many months behind orders, and brought even poor slate freely into market. This quarry is offered for sale on terms which cannot fail to yield most lucrative returns, whether worked by tenants, or the proprietor, by an association or corporation. For particulars, including working estimates, special charter, and other statistics, apply to
VAN BUREN & PECK,
Counsel for the Proprietor, No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York.

BRIGGS' ALLEVIATOR, FOR CORNS, BUNIONS, TENDER FEET, &c.—Twenty-five and 50 cents per box.—For inflamed bunions, festered corns, ingrowing nails, &c., use Dr. Briggs' modern curative. Sold by druggists and sent by mail at 50 cents and $1 per box. Corns, bunions, bad nails, &c., cured by Dr. J. BRIGGS, practical chiropodist, No. 212 Broadway.

LEATHER.—300 SIDES OF BLACK BRIDLE, Wax, Upper and Grain Leather; 50 dozens Black Morocco of various kinds. For sale by C. W. TROTTER, No. 1 Jacob-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Will continue to furnish
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
as long as issued by Government, at par and interest.
CHECKS ON CITY BANKS received in payment.
INTEREST on BONDS to commence on day of deposit.
CONSTANTLY ON HAND, for sale at market rates:
U. S. 6 PER CENT COUPON BONDS, of 1881.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Gold.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Currency.
SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.
VERMILYE & CO.

AGENCY OF THE
U. S. 5-20 YEAR 6 PER CENT LOAN.
OFFICE OF
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 WALL-ST., N. Y.
We are instructed to continue AS AGENTS to supply these Bonds AT PAR, interest in Gold, commencing at the time of subscription.
Orders accompanied by draft or current funds will receive prompt attention.
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, AND DEALERS IN SECURITIES AND GOLD.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF
U. S.
FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
It having been determined to extend the time for the issue of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, we shall continue to act as agents and furnish the bonds as heretofore, at par, with interest commencing from date of subscription.
FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS. NO. 38 WALL-ST., N. Y.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.,
BANKERS
and dealers in United States Government Securities of all Descriptions.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.
Gold for duties at current rates.
Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

INSURANCE SCRIP.
MARINE AND FIRE,
Wanted by
WM. C. GILMAN,
No. 46 Pine-st.

BANK OF LOUISIANA, NEW-ORLEANS.
Stockholders of the Bank of Louisiana, at New-Orleans, or their representatives here, are requested to call immediately at the Merchants' Bank, New-York.

EDWARD KING
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, No. 4 Hanover-st.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK—CORNER 5TH-av. and 23d-st. (Fifth-av. Hotel)—New-York, Aug. 14, 1863.—At a meeting of the Associates of the Second National Bank of the City of New-York, held June 25, 1863, for the purpose of organization, pursuant to the articles of association, the following gentlemen were elected Directors, viz.:
HENRY A. HURLBUT, AMOS R. ENO,
JOHN J. PHELPS, ISAAC N. PHELPS,
WILLIAM V. BRADY, JOHN CASWELL,
PARAN STEVENS, O. DE FOREST GRANT,
and THOMAS TILESTON.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, HENRY A. HURLBUT, Esq., was unanimously elected President. ALLEN I. ORMSBEE, Cashier.

NOTICE.—BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE capital stock of a National Bank of five millions, with privilege to increase same to fifty millions, to be located in the City of New-York, will be opened on TUESDAY, the 18th inst., at the office of Leonard W. Jerome, No. 44 Exchange-place, and continue open fifteen days, unless the capital stock is sooner subscribed, ten per cent. to be paid on subscribing.
In case more than five millions are subscribed the undersigned will award the stock when the books are closed. Dated Aug. 15, 1863.
FREEMAN CLARKE,
PAUL S. FORBES,
BENJAMIN H. HATTON,
ELISHA RIGGS,
LEONARD W. JEROME,
Commissioners.

CAUTION.—THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES, issued by the trustees of the creditors of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, Eastern Division, having been lost or mislaid, and application having been made for the issue of new certificates in their place, the public are cautioned against negotiating the same, transfer of them having been stopped, viz.:
Cif....No. 318....$67,920 63 } In name of Geo. Peabody &
Cif....No. 1,023....26,162 41 } Co., Trustees.
Cif....No. 416....5,624 05 } In name of Geo. Peabody &
Cif....No. 1,023....8,227 50 } Co.
J. PIERPONT MORGAN & CO.,
53 Exchange-place.

OFFICE OF NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Books of Subscription to the increased Capital of the NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY are now open at the office of the Company, No. 6 Wall-st., and will continue open until the 20th day of August next, at which date the books will be closed. By order. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, JULY 31, 1863.—An installment of $20 on each share of the remaining Scrip Shares of this Bank is required to be paid on or before the 1st day of October next, with interest thereon from the 1st instant, which payment will then entitle the shareholders to receive the next dividend on full shares. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

FARM MORTGAGE BONDS ISSUED TO the Milwaukee and Mississippi, La Crosse and Milwaukee and Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad Companies wanted. Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, 61 William-st.

"ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by McANDREW & WANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

NINTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE GERHARD FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 1 PINE-ST.
The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of *Five Per Cent.*, payable (free of Government tax,) on the 1st day of August.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.
New-York, July 23, 1863.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 23, 1863.—TWENTIETH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three and One-half per cent. on the Capital Stock thereof, free of the United States Income Tax, payable on the 20th day of August next, on stock registered at New-York, Boston and Albany respectively, and on the 20th day of September next on stock registered at London.
Dividends in New-York will be paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; in Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; in Albany, at the Albany City Bank; and in London at the Union Bank of London, pursuant to circular and notice of Dec. 10, 1862, from the Transfer Office in that city.
The Transfer Books at New-York, Albany and Boston will be closed at the close of business on Friday, the 31st day of July instant, and be reopened on the morning of Monday, the 24th day of August next.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1863.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a
SCRIP DIVIDEND
OF
FIFTY-FIVE PER CENT.
on the earned premiums of Participating Policies, the certificates for which will be ready for delivery on the 15th of October next.
ALSO,
AN INTEREST DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT.
on outstanding Scrip, payable in cash on demand.
ALSO,
A CASH DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT.
on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable to stockholders on demand.
All the above dividends are free from Government tax.
By order,
RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, July 27, 1863.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT a meeting of the Bord of Directors, held this day, the following resolution was adopted:
Resolved, That a dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent. (less Government tax) on the Preferred Stock, and a dividend of Two and One-Half Per Cent. (free of Government tax) on the Common Stock of this Company, be paid to the registered stockholders of the Company, on and after Aug. 25, at the office of Messrs. G. S. Robbins & Son, No. 24 William-st., New-York.
The transfer books will be closed on Aug. 15, and reopened on Aug. 25, 1863, and the dividend will be payable only to the stockholders registered at the United States Trust Company, New-York, on Aug. 15.
JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer and Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1863.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the capital stock, out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable, free of United States tax, to the stockholders, at the office of the Company, on and after Thursday, the 20th instant.
The transfer books will close on the 13th and reopen on the 24th instant.
By order of the Board. F. W. G. BELLOWS, Secretary pro tem.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1863.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., (free of Government tax,) payable on demand.
[illegible] UNDERHILL, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
By BURDETT, JONES & CO.
By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 20th day of August, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Union Stores, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize steamer SUNBEAM, consisting of
HARDWARE,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
DRY GOODS,
DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
LEAD,
BRANDY,
HATS AND CAPS,
ARMS AND AMMUNITION, &c., &c.
R. MURRAY,
United States Marshal.
Aug. 12, 1863.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.
PROVISIONS, CLOTHING, &c., AT AUCTION,
BY ORDER OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Aug. 20, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn,
PROVISIONS—A large quantity of bread, pork, preserved meats, flour, rice, dried apples, tea, coffee, molasses, pickles, tomatoes and whisky.
CLOTHING—Round jackets, jumpers, trousers, frocks, overshirts, undershirts, drawers, satinet, flannel, calf and kip shoes, socks, blankets, caps, &c.
SMALL STORES—Tobacco, soap, thread, tape, needles, thimbles, knives, scissors, razors, brushes, buttons, blacking, &c.
ALSO—A lot of empty boxes and barrels.
A complete list can be seen by applying at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.
By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the 1st day of September, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the UNION STORES, BROOKLYN, the cargo of the prize steamer GERTRUDE, consisting of
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
ARMY BOOTS AND SHOES,
SHOE THREAD,
PAPER,
SODA ASH,
DRUGS & MEDICINES, &c., &c.
ROB. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES NAVY AGENT'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.
Will sell, on FRIDAY, Aug. 21, at 12 o'clock, at the U. S. Navy-yard, Brooklyn,
(By order and under direction of I. Henderson, Esq., U. S. Navy Agent,)
STEAMER UNCAS.
The steamer UNCAS, of 212 tons register, length 121 feet, beam 23 feet, depth of hold 8 feet 3 inches. She has two propellers and a high deck aft, under which are her cabins, &c.
Terms cash, and she must be removed immediately.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.
By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 22d day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., on board thereof, the PRIZE SHIP NORTH CAROLINA, HER TACKLE, &c.
N. B.—The above vessel lies at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.
Aug. 11, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.
By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 22d day of August, 1863, at 12 o'clock at noon, on board thereof, the PRIZE STEAMER ELIZABETH, HER TACKLE, &c.
N. B.—The above vessel lies at the Union Stores, Brooklyn. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.
Aug. 11, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.
By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 22d day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., on board thereof, the SHIP PRINCE LEOPOLD, HER TACKLE, &c.
N. B.—The above vessel lies at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.
Aug. 11, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
By BURDETT, JONES & CO.
By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 22d day of August, 1863, at 12 o'clock at noon, on board thereof, the PRIZE STEAMER OUACHITA, HER TACKLE, &c.
N. B. The above vessel lies at the Union Stores, Brooklyn. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.
Aug. 11, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.
By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 22d day of August, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at noon, on board thereof, the PRIZE STEAMER SUNBEAM, HER TACKLE, &c.
N. B.—The above vessel lies at the Union Stores, Brooklyn. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.
Aug. 11, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.
By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 22d day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., on board thereof, the PRIZE BARK WINNIFRED, HER TACKLE, &c.
N. B.—The above vessel lies at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.
Aug. 11, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.
By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at Public Auction, on the 22d day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., on board thereof, the BRIG DELTA, HER TACKLE, &c.
N. B.—The above vessel lies at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.
Aug. 11, 1863.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
THURSDAY, AUG. 20.
At 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 27 Schermerhorn-st., between Clinton and Court sts., Brooklyn.
Rosewood and mahogany furniture, in hair cloth, centre tables, 2 pier glasses, painted chamber furniture, mahogany bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, spring-beds, bedding, oak extension table, chairs, dinner-set, glassware, &c.; Brussels and ingrain carpets, matting, oil cloth, &c.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 141 Broadway, below Liberty-st., a fine stock of first-class City made furniture, removed for convenience of sale, and including parlor, chamber, reception and dining-room suites of various kinds; etageres, library and secretary book-cases, wardrobes, tables, sideboards, lounges, easy chairs, hall furniture, &c.

OFFICE OF THE DEL., LACK. & WES'RN R. R. CO., No. 35 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, AUG. 15, 1863.
SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.
This Company will hold their Seventh Regular Monthly Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of August, 1863, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the rooms now used as the Merchants' Exchange, Nos. 26 and 28 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., at which time they will offer, by SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer,
TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL,
embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., after the 1st of September next. They will repeat such auction sales on or about the 20th of each month, during the year 1863.
The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, in any form whatever, being made for account of, or on behalf of the Company.
Fifty cents per ton, in bankable funds, to be paid at the time and place of sale, and the balance in like funds, on receiving the order for the coal, which must be called for within ten days thereafter, and the coal taken away within thirty days from the day of sale, unless navigation is obstructed. Buyers who wish, however, can have an additional thirty days for taking the delivery of their purchases, by making a further deposit of fifty cents per ton, within the ten days above specified. Interest, at 7 per cent. per annum, will in such case be charged on the balance, from the time stipulated for payment until paid; and twenty-five cents per ton to cover the expense of stocking the coal—both to be paid on delivery of order.
The other conditions of sale will be substantially those hitherto accepted by all purchasers, by private contract, of coal deliverable at Elizabethport, so far as applicable. The coal will be delivered direct from the cars on their arrival from the mines, when practicable—otherwise from the stock. These conditions will be modified to meet the wants of ocean steamers, whose arrival cannot be definitely fixed. JOHN BRISBIN, President.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
YACHT AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Aug. 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 133 Liberty-st., a YACHT, of 18 32-100 tons, built of oak, in 1860, is in good order, having just been thoroughly overhauled and well found; is a good sailer, sloop-rigged, keel-boat; has a good cabin, and in every way desirable as a pleasure boat. Can be seen, on application to W. GIBSON, foot 27th-st., East River.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.
JAMES M. MILLER WILL SELL AT AUCTION, on FRIDAY, Aug. 28, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, a house and five lots on south side of 118th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., each 20x100 feet and 11 inches. Sale positive.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, Corner of G and 22d sts., WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1863.
PUBLIC SALES OF CONDEMNED ANIMALS will take place at the Corral, near the Observatory, in this city, on the second and fourth Wednesdays, 12th and 26th of August, 1863.
The property is condemned as unfit for public service. Sales to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., and be continued from day to day until the number on hand shall be sold. Terms cash, in Government funds.
C. H. TOMPKINS, Captain, A. Q. M. U. S. A.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STEAM MACHINERY.
NAVY DEPARTMENT, July 24, 1863.
The Navy Department will, until the 31st day of August, receive sealed proposals for the construction of steam machinery for armored vessels of wood, to be propelled by two screws, acting independently of each other.
There will be for each vessel, two pairs of direct acting engines, with jet condensers, the cylinders of which are to be vertical and placed immediately over the shaft. The diameter of each cylinder to be fifty-five inches, and the stroke of its piston three feet.
The boilers to be of the horizontal tubular kind, with 306 square feet of grate, of not exceeding 6½ feet length, and 22,800 square feet of heating surface. The tubes to be of brass. Shells to be ⅜ inch thick plate, with 7-16 inch thick bottoms and furnaces, and braced for a working pressure of 35 pounds per square inch.
The screws to be of composition of copper and tin, 16 feet diameter, and of 23 feet mean pitch, to have four blades, and to be two feet long. They will be sustained from the counter of the vessel by a brass hanger, and the shaft will revolve in a brass pipe connecting the hanger with the hull.
There will be required eight blowing engines, with blowers equivalent to Dimpfel's No. 46, to blow into an air-tight fire-room. Each boiler will be required to have an auxiliary steam-pump. The usual number of duplicate pieces, tools, instruments, stores, &c., required in such naval contracts are to be furnished.
The machinery to include all that is necessary for steaming the vessel, as coal bunkers, shaft alleys, &c., and is to be in all respects complete for that purpose, according to naval usages.
The designs, quality of material, and workmanship to be first class, according to naval standard. The parties will make their own general and working drawings, submitting the same to the Navy Department for approval before executing them.
Before a contract is made, the parties will be required to furnish a full and detailed specification.
The machinery is to be erected in the vessels at the different Navy-yards of Kittery, Maine; Charlestown, Massachusetts; New-York and Philadelphia. The proposal will state the name or names of the Navy-yards at which the parties intend to furnish the machinery; the names of the parties in full and of their sureties; the gross sum for which they propose to furnish the machinery in the vessel complete and ready for steaming, and the time from the date of contract in which they will guarantee to complete the work.
The proposals are to be indorsed "*Proposals for Steam Machinery of Vessels with Two Screws*," to distinguish them from other business letters. The contract will embrace the usual conditions, and payments will be made in the usual manner as the work progresses.
The Department reserves the right to reject any or all of the proposals that may be made under this advertisement, if, in its opinion, the public interest requires.

REVOLVING IRON TURRETS.
NAVY DEPARTMENT, July 29, 1863.
The Navy Department will, until the 28th day of August, receive propositions for the construction and erection on board a vessel to be built at the Portsmouth, N. H., Boston, New-York and Philadelphia Navy-yards, of two revolving turrets and two impregnable smoke-pipes, with gratings for each vessel.
The internal diameter of the turrets to be 26 feet, height 9 feet 6 inches, thickness 15 inches; to be composed of two separate shells of plate-iron, with wrought-iron slabs inserted between the same.
The pilot-house on each turret to be 6 feet internal diameter, 6 feet 6 inches high, 12 inches thick, composed of plate-iron.
The turret engines and gear for turning and regulating the movement of the turret, the gun-slides and carriages, port stoppers and other internal arrangements to be of the same general character as the Monitor class of vessels. The impregnable smoke-pipe to be in thickness 6 inches, composed of plate-iron; inside diameter 9½ feet, and height above the deck 9½ feet.
The proposition must embrace all the above-mentioned work, including the bracing of the turrets, and state the cost and the time within which the work for each vessel will be completed, on board and ready for service.
The general plans can be examined at the office of the Inspector of Iron-clad Steamers, No. 256 Canal-st., New-York.
The proposals must be indorsed on the outside "Proposals for Revolving Turrets," that they may be distinguished from other letters.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Aug. 14, 1863.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by this Company until 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the tenth day of September next, for the purchase of its coupon bonds, of $1,000 each, to the amount of ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS, to meet, in part, the debt of three millions of dollars, which will become due on the fifteenth day of June next, bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, in the City of New-York, on the fifteenth day of June and the fifteenth day of December in each year, and the principal payable on the fifteenth day of December, in the year 1887.
Proposals indorsed "PROPOSALS FOR SIX PER CENT. BONDS" may be addressed to the undersigned, at this office, or at the Bank of Commerce, in New-York, and may be for any amount not less than five thousand dollars.
The Directors reserve the right to reject any proposal and no conditional bid will be received.
A deposit of five per cent. on the amount must accompany each proposal. In the case of rejected bids this deposit will be returned without delay, and in the case of accepted bids, interest will be allowed thereon at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the tenth day of September until the first day of October next, when the Bonds will be ready for delivery, on payment of the balance of ninety-five per cent. In case of failure to pay such balance, the deposit of five per cent will be absolutely forfeited to the Company. The first Coupon will be for the amount of interest ($12 50) to accrue from the first day of October to the fifteenth day of December next.
A sinking fund of two per cent. per annum on the amount of the loan will be applied to its reduction, or to providing means for its payment, in such manner and under such regulations as the Directors may from time to time adopt. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

I. O. O. F.—OFFICE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY R. W. G. L. U. S., BALTIMORE.
The undersigned, pursuant to the 28th By-law of the R. W. Grand Lodge of the United States, hereby invites PROPOSALS FOR PRINTING the Revised Journal of that body at its approaching Annual Session, to be held in the City of Baltimore on the third Monday of September, 1863. The printer to furnish the necessary paper, and to stitch and cover the Journal ready for distribution; the printing to be done according to the style of the Revised Journals of former sessions, which may be seen at the office of the undersigned; the matter to be stereotyped, and the plates to be delivered to the Grand Secretary in good order, as soon as the requisite number of copies are struck off, which will not be less than 5,000. The proposals to state as follows: For composition, plain, figure work and rule and figure work, per 1,000 ems, including the furnishing of stereotype plates, of size uniform with the Journal of Proceedings, from new type. Press-work, per token, of 16 octavo pages, for the printing of 5,000 copies; also, price for additional copies, per token. Folding, stitching and trimming, in good papers, per 100 copies. Specimens of paper, with prices marked thereon, to accompany each proposition and to be addressed to the Committee on Printing of the Grand Lodge of the United States, to be under seal, and to the care of the undersigned, and to be in hand on or before 12 o'clock, noon, on the third Monday in September, 1863.
JAMES L. RIDGELY,
Cor. and Rec. Secretary,
Office Odd-Fellows' Hall,
Baltimore, Md.
August 6, 1863.

PROPOSALS will also be received for Printing the daily Journal of the Proceedings of the R. W. Grand Lodge of the United States, at the same session. The Printer to furnish the necessary paper, to fold and envelope the same; the printing to be done according to the style of the Revised Journal, one copy of which to be placed on the desk of each Representative, at the opening of the morning session each day, viz: at 9 o'clock A. M.; and the residue to be delivered under cover during the day; number of copies from one to five hundred. The Proposals to be made in the same detail as prescribed for the Revised Journal, to be addressed to the undersigned at Baltimore, under seal, and to be on hand at least ten days before the Session, viz: 21st September, 1863.
JAMES L. RIDGELY,
Cor. and Rec. Secretary,
Odd Fellows' Hall,
Baltimore, Md.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 15, 1863.
PROPOSALS FOR HORSES.—PROPOSALS are solicited and will be received at this office for the furnishing of cavalry horses, to be delivered at Pittsburgh, Penn., Philadelphia, Washington City, Syracuse, N. Y., or Indianapolis, Ind.
Proposals will be considered for the furnishing of horses in lots of not less than twenty-five (25.) The horses to be from fifteen (15) to sixteen (16) hands high, from five (5) to nine (9) years old, well broken to the saddle, compactly built, in good flesh, and free from all defects.
The ability of the bidder to fulfill his agreement must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee.
The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.
Proposals must be addressed to Lieut.-Col. C. G. SAWTELLE, Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau, and be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Horses."
C. G. SAWTELLE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, and Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau.

OFFICE OF STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 237 Broadway.
TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Monday, August 24, at 11 o'clock, A. M.
For flagging west side of Lexington-avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-first streets, and on north side of Fortieth-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues.
For fencing vacant lots in Sixth-avenue, from Fiftieth to Fifty-first street; also on Fiftieth-street, from Fifth-avenue to Broadway.
For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter and flagging in One Hundred and Twelfth-street, between Second and Third avenues.
Building house for use of Engine Company No. 3.
Building house for use of Hose Company No. 42.
Building house for use of Hook and Ladder Company No. 18.
New fire alarm bell for the Jefferson Market Bell Tower.
New fire alarm bell for the Macdougal-street Bell Tower.
Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office. Dated Street Department, New-York, August 12, 1863.
CHAS. G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OFFICE, July 24, 1863.
MAIL COMMUNICATION BETWEEN JAMAICA AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—The Governor and Executive Committee will receive proposals up to the 8th of October next, from parties willing to contract with them for the conveyance in steam vessels of a monthly mail, between the City of Kingston, in this Island, and the City of New-York, in the United States of America, and *vice versa*, under the authority of the acts of this Island, 22 Vic. ch. 48, "to promote steam communication between this Island and the United States of America," and 23 Vic. ch. 11, an act in aid of the aforesaid 22 Vic. ch 48.
The terms and conditions, including the period for which the contract will be taken, will be made known on application to Messrs. THOMSON, HANKEY & CO., Mincing-lane, London; JEREMIAH LEAYCRAFT, Esq., No. 66 Wall-st., New-York, or at this office.
Tenders for this service are to be addressed and sent to the Secretary to the Executive Committee, of Jamaica, Spanish Town.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, Seventh-st. Wharf, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 25, 1863.
Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.
The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity and grade of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery.
Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and upward, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.
All grain to be put up in good sacks, of about two (2) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.
The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.
All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector.
Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interest of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.
Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.
S. L. BROWN,
Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

ARMY SUPPLIES.
OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1863.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 31st inst., for furnishing by contract at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in this City:
200 tons, more or less, of Red Ash Coal, egg size, to be delivered at such times and in such quantities as it may be required within the next eight months.
Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guaranty for the faithful performance of a contract.
The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.
Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Coal," and addressed to
Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Q. M. Gen., U. S. A.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WAR DEPARTMENT, PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 14, 1863.
TO THE BOARD OF ENROLLMENT—SIXTH DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.—In accordance with Section 8 of the Enrollment act, approved March 3, 1863, I hereby communicate orders as follows from the President of the United States, in reference to calling out the National forces, viz.:
"I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy thereof, having taken into consideration the number of volunteers and militia furnished by and from the several States, including the State of New-York, and the period of service of said volunteers and militia since the commencement of the present rebellion, in order to equalize the numbers among the districts of the said States, and having considered and allowed for the number already furnished as aforesaid, and the time of their service aforesaid, do hereby assign two thousand and fifty as the first proportional part of the quota of troops to be furnished by the Sixth District of the State of New-York under this the first call made by me on the State of New-York, under the act approved March 3, 1863, entitled, 'An act for enrolling and calling out the National forces, and for other purposes,' and in pursuance of the act aforesaid I order that a draft be made in the said Sixth District of the State of New-York for the number of men herein assigned to said district; and fifty per cent. in addition.
In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.
"Done at the City of Washington, this tenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the independence of the United States, the eighty-eighth.
("Signed") ABRAHAM LINCOLN."
The Board of Enrollment in the Sixth District of the State of New-York, is hereby ordered to make a draft, with the least possible delay, on the first class of the National forces in said District, for the number of men stated in the President's order, the draft being made separately on each Enrollment Sub-district for the number of men hereinafter assigned to each of said Sub-districts, and which assignment is as follows, to wit:
To the 1st Sub-district, 1,100 men; to the 2d, 798; to the 3d, 1,181.
These numbers are the quotas of the Sub-districts with fifty per cent added.
Respectfully, your obedient servant,
("Signed") JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal General.
This order, made in accordance with the President's letter to Gov. SEYMOUR, August 7th, 1863, will replace that previously made bearing date July 7.
HEADQUARTERS PROVOST-MARSHAL, SIXTH DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, No. 185 6th-av., NEW-YORK, Aug. 17, 1863.
In compliance with the foregoing order, the draft in this district will commence on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 19, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M., at this Headquarters.
The Sub-Districts or Wards will be drawn in the following order, viz.:
First Sub-District—Ninth Ward.
Second Sub-District—Fifteenth Ward.
Third Sub-District—Sixteenth Ward.
No excuses for exemption will be heard until due notice shall have been given. JAMES W. FARR,
Captain and Provost-Marshal
Sixth District of New-York.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are respectfully invited to attend.
Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.
TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
GEORGE A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.
PETER MASTERSON, JOHN FOX, LEWIS R. RYERS, } Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., until further notice, in Room No. 8 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.
ALEX. BRANDON, JAMES MURRAY, RICHARD O'BRIEN, } Committee on Lamps and Gas.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested, are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.
PETER MASTERSON, GEO. A. JEREMIAH, CHAS. H. HALL, } Committee on Police.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee, are invited to attend.
TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that, having entered into partnership, for the purpose of conducting an English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, they solicit a continuance of the patronage which has been so generously bestowed upon Miss Haines' School in years past, trusting to be able to manifest their grateful appreciation of it by increased devotion to the pupils who shall be committed to their care.
No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, June 26, 1863.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the name of HUNTINGTON & POILLON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party will sign in liquidation.
L. D. HUNTINGTON,
SEAMAN POILLON.
NEW-YORK, June 15, 1863.

FURNITURE.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, LOOKING-GLASSES, Mattresses, Bedding, &c., cheaper than at any other store. Warranted and delivered free, at G. W. SNEDEN'S, No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Note the number. Furniture in suites.

DEPOT OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.
PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED GOVERNMENT stores, will be sold at auction at the warehouse, on 17th-st., near H-st., on MONDAY, Aug. 24, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, unfit for service, consisting in part of trowsers, coats, jackets, blankets, bed-sacks, knapsacks, haversacks, canteens, mess-pans, kettles, shovels, picks, tents, trumpets, bugles, drums, &c., &c. Lot of old rope, lot of old iron, and several tons of tent cuttings.
Terms cash in Government funds.
DANIEL G. THOMAS,
M. S. K. U. S. Army.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 30 years' practice he has cured [illegible] of Recent Diseases and Wrong Treatment [illegible]. A safe and will cure you in less time [illegible] than any [illegible] will, and those who [illegible] their money and health, call; it will save [illegible] money and time to restore you. If you [illegible] unfortunate, call at once. By his special [illegible] in this much neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution; physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1860. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 22 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by DR. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House,) and No. 10 Ann-st. FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. LEWIS' CELEBRATED REMEDIES are mild and effectual in their operation, require no restraint in diet, loss of time or hindrance in business, possessing the power of eradicating every symptom of disease in its worst stages. One trial will convince the most skeptical of their surprising properties. Slight cases cured in two days, or prevented, if application is made in time. Office No. 1 Beach-st., between Varick-st. and West Broadway, New-York. Rooms arranged so that the patient can see none but the Doctor. Consultation and advice gratis. Charges moderate.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob him of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. No other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. WEST IS CONSULTED DAILY ON all diseases of a secret nature, at his private medical office, No. 27 Duane-st., between Chatham and Centre sts., and insures to those who may wish to consult him a safe and speedy cure, without mercury, hindrance from business or change of diet. Slight cases cured in 2 or 3 days. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVICE TO LADIES.—IN ALL CASES where infallible medicines are desired, or mode of treatment that never fails, call upon Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," who treats female complaints exclusively. Office No. 129 Liberty-st.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females scientifically treated by Dr. THIERS, No. 1,317 Broadway, near 29th-st., New-York. Send a red stamp for ladies' circular and escape quackery. Board provided.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it, and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 25 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

LEGAL NOTICES.

TO DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN RUBBER GOODS.

DAVIDSON'S PATENT SYRINGE.

All parties infringing the patent for the above-named article, either in making, using or selling the same, in violation of the letters patent of the United States granted therefor to Charles H. Davidson, on the 31st day of March, 1857, are hereby notified to desist from such infringement forthwith.

It is the intention of the owner of said patent to prosecute all infringers to the full extent of the law.

R. HAMILTON, Attorney for
DAVIDSON SYRINGE COMPANY.

BUILDING MATERIALS, &C.

BRIDGEWATER PAINT

FIRE AND WATER-PROOF.

For cottages, barns, roofs, decks of vessels, &c. Will stand any weather or climate. R. REYNOLDS, Agent, Depot No. 74 Maiden-lane.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the City to purchase cheap and well-finished MANTELS is at A. KLABER'S Mantel Manufactory, No. 108 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Cut this out.

REMOVAL.—G. J. EAGLETON, DENTIST, No. 5 Clinton-place, near University, 8th-st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.

NEW-YORK—LIVERPOOL.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.
THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander,
will be dispatched

From LIVERPOOL,	From NEW-YORK,
WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely,	WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2, at 8 o'clock A. M., precisely.

And at intervals thereafter of about six weeks from each port.

First Cabin, from .... $95 to $135
Second Cabin—State room berths, meals furnished at separate tables $70
Excursion tickets out and back, in the first and second cabins only, a fare and a half.
Servants accompanying passengers, and children under 12 years of age, half fare. Infants free.
Third Cabin—Intermediate state-rooms, passengers found with beds, bedding, table utensils, and good, substantial food $50
Steerage—With superior accommodations $30
Price of Cabin passage from Liverpool at same rates as above.
Price of Steerage passage from Liverpool $35
All fares payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.
An experienced Surgeon on board. For passage only, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY,
Passage Office No. 26 Broadway.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
No. 54 South-st., N. Y.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ARABIA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 19.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York Wed'y, Aug. 26.
ASIA, SHANNON, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 2.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 9.
AFRICA, STONE, leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 16.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York Wed'y, Sept. 23.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $132 50
Second Cabin Passage 80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $112 50
Second Cabin Passage 65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO LIVERPOOL.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest
TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Brooking,	Friday, 14th August.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Milburn,	Friday, 28th August.
CAROLINA	2,876	Pearce,	

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 25 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin .... $90 / 75 } Payable in Currency.
Steerage 35
Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.
For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

(GALWAY LINE.)

ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,400 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.

The magnificent Steamship
HIBERNIA
will sail from LIVERPOOL, via GALWAY, to NEW-YORK, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th of July, to be followed by the other steamers of the line every alternate Wednesday.

Rates of passage from Liverpool to New-York, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:
First Cabin $125
Second Cabin 85
Steerage 35
For passage, apply at the office of the Agents,
SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
BOHEMIAN,
Capt. BORLAND, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next
SATURDAY, Aug. 22.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. Le Messurier, will sail for the above Ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY, 12th September; MONDAY, 12th October.
Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana 60
Payable in Gold or its equivalent.
No Freight received on day before sailing.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The first-class U. S. mail steamship
LOCUST POINT,
Capt. SAMUEL HOFFMAN,
will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 20, at 3 P. M.
No freight received nor bills of lading signed after Wednesday.
Passage, $60.
For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

To sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 22. The new side-wheel U. S. M. steamship EVENING STAR, W. K. BELL, Commander, will sail as above from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. For freight and passage, apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamship MORNING STAR will sail for New-Orleans on THURSDAY, Sept. 10.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

GLASGOW	Saturday	Aug. 22
CITY OF WASHINGTON	Saturday	Aug. 29
CITY OF BALTIMORE	Saturday	Sept. 5

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$32 50
First cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35 50
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40 50
First cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

EXCURSIONS.

FISHING BANKS—10,000 CAUGHT DAILY—Running every day in the week during the season, except Saturday. The well-known sea steamer STATEN ISLANDER, Capt. I. O. PHILLIPS, leaves the foot of South 11th-st., Williamsburgh, at 7 A. M.; Peck Slip, 7¼; 20th-st., North River, at 8; Spring-st., at 8¼; Pier No. 4, North River, at 9. These will be delightful excursions, affording a fine view of the fortifications, &c.; music and dancing on board. Fare for the excursion, 50 cents, which will be collected on going on board. Refreshments, bait and fishing tackel on board.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE sidewheel steamboats NORTH SHORE and GOV. KING, and the barges ANNA, RHINEBECK and LEXINGTON. Also, Conway's Pleasant Valley Grove to let. Office No. 388 West-st., corner of Barrow.
HENRY HALLAN.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO CAPITALISTS.—WATER WORKS FOR SALE.—The Elmira Water Works, constructed by the undersigned, are offered for sale. They are substantially built—the mains laid in the principal streets, the water pure, soft and supplied by gravity. The village contains between 10,000 and 12,000 inhabitants, and is one of the most enterprising and rapidly increasing villages in the State. The works were constructed in 1861-2, under a liberal charter, with the usual exclusive rights and privileges of Water Companies. Being about to engage in building works in another place, we offer these for sale. No better investment can be found. Address WYCKOFF, HOBBIE & CO., Rochester, N. Y.

$500.—FOR SALE.—ANY PERSON ACquainted with Singer's Sewing Machine, and wishing to engage in the manufacturing business, can hear of an opportunity by addressing J. D., Brooklyn City Post-office, for one week. Work plenty, profits liberal; terms cash.

PARTNER WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WITH $10,000, to join the advertiser in a well established mercantile business down town; druggist or grocer preferred; should be a religious man. Address, with references, J. B., Box No. 103 Times Office.

SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING MACHINES TO RENT AND FOR SALE.—On monthly payments. Wheeler & Wilson's, Singer's, Finkle & Lyon's, Howe's, Wilcox & Gibb's, &c. P. H. DIAMOND, No. 589 Broadway.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS AND other States and Notary—No. 5 Beekman-st., over Park Bank—Room No. 6—second floor.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SOUTHOLD, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Three trips per week. The steamer DONALDSON, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, having been thoroughly rebuilt and put in order, will, for the present, leave Pier No. 23 East River (James-slip), on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Returning, leave Sag Harbor MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, at 4 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or at J. S. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.
J. S. TUTHILL, Freight Agent, No. 5 James-slip.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE LARGE and commodious steamer DANIEL DREW leaves from Jay-street pier every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNINGS, at 7 o'clock, landing at 30th-st., Yonkers, Cozzens', West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson. Arriving at Albany in time to take the cars for Saratoga and the West; arriving in Saratoga 7 o'clock same evening. Returning—Leave Albany every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 8 o'clock A. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY, SANDY HOOK, HIGHlands, Port Washington, Mount's & Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank. On MONDAY, June 1, and every succeeding day, (Sundays excepted,) the steamer HELEN will leave Robinson-st. Pier at 8 A. M.; returning, will leave Red Bank at 2½ P. M. SUNDAY TRIPS. —On SUNDAY, May 31, and every succeeding Sunday, she will leave New-York, (same Pier,) at 7½ A. M. Returning, will leave Red Bank at 3 P. M., making the usual landings. The LAURA will connect for Pleasure Bay, Long Branch and Branchport.

DIRECT STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HARTford, connecting with railroad to Springfield, Northampton, Bellows Falls, Brattleboro', &c. Steamer GRANITE STATE leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer CITY OF HARTFORD leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
The Boats of this line are first-class Sound steamers, and are commanded by competent and experienced officers.
NEW-YORK, May 28, 1863.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.—THE NAUSHON leaves Christopher-st. at 9½, 12½, 3½.
Spring-st. at 9¾, 12¾, 3¾.
Dey-st. at 9½, 12½, 3¾.
Morris-st. (Pier No. 4) 10, 1, 4.
Lands at Fort Hamilton each way.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 25 East River daily, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight taken all day on the wharf, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.—The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE STEAMER ARMENIA leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday from the foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock, making usual landings, touching at 30th-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.
Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7¼.
Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 1, 3½, 5, 6 and 7½.
N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—Trains will leave 26th-st. depot—For Albany—10:30 A. M., stopping at Williamsbridge, White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls and stations north to Albany, connecting with the Central and Northern Railroad for Saratoga and all points north and west. For Croton Falls, 3:15 A. M. and 5 P. M. The 5 P. M. train will run Saturdays only; returning, leave Croton Falls 5:50 A. M. on Mondays. For White Plains, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 5 P. M., and 6:15 P. M. from White-st. depot. For Williamsbridge, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 5, 6:15 and 8:30 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. For Dover Plains 4 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations north to Dover. Returning, leave Albany at 9:10 A. M., on arrival of Northern and Western trains, stopping at all stations from Chatham to Croton Falls, also at Bedford, White Plains and Williamsbridge; Dover Plains, 5:45 A. M., stopping at all stations north of and at White Plains; Croton Falls, 5 P. M.; White Plains, 6:10, 7, 8:30 A. M., 12:30, 4:15 P. M.; Williamsbridge, 6:30 A. M. and 7:00 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. Sunday Excursion Trains at half-fare. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M., stopping at all stations except Yorkville; for Williamsbridge, 9:15, 11:30 A. M., 2, 4:30 and 6 P. M.; for White Plains, 6 P. M. Williamsbridge and White Plains trains stop at all stations. Returning, leave White Plains, 6:10 A. M.; Williamsbridge, 6:45, 10:25 A. M., 12:40, 3:10, 5:40 and 7 P. M., stopping at all stations; Croton Falls, 5:00 P. M., stopping at all stations north of and at Williamsbridge.
JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH, RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after MONDAY, Aug. 3, trains to and from New-York will run as follows: Going North, leave Long Branch at 7 and 11:10 A. M., leave Manchester at 6:30 and 10:25 A. M. Returning, leave New-York, foot of Murray-street, at 10:40 A. M., and 4:15 P. M. The boat leaving New-York at 6:15 A. M. will be discontinued, and there will be no evening boat for New-York. A freight train, with passenger car attached, will leave Port Monmouth at 6:15 A. M. for Manchester, Camden, and all stations on the main line, instead of 8:00 A. M. A freight train will also leave Long Branch for Port Monmouth at 4 P. M.
F. S. SEYMOUR, Gen. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave,

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 5 P. M.	7:25 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:25 P. M., from 30th-st.
Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—INCREASED accommodation.—Leaves James-slip and foot of 34th-st., East River, at 8 A. M. for Greenport, stopping at all stations; and 3:30 P. M. for Jamaica, Mineola, Jerusalem and all stations east to Greenport. For Islip, 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset, 8 and 11 A. M., 4:30 and 6:30 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, 8 and 11 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 and 6:30 P. M. Sunday Excursion Train, at 9:15 A. M. from 34th-st., (stopping at all the stations) to Yaphank, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:45 P. M. Jamaica Accommodation Train from New-York, at 4:30 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN R.R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:20 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only, 11:15 P. M.; for Monsey, 1:15 P. M., and 4:20 P. M.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

MISCELLANEOUS.

YOU WANT TO SCARE MUSQUITOES.

Day and night musquitoes bite
And fill us with vexation;
Just let them smell the stuff we sell
And see their consternation.

Ladies and gentlemen who desire exemption from musquitoes, should proceed at once to the drug-store and procure a box of PAPE'S celebrated Musquito Powder, the presence of which will, in a few minutes, drive every musquito out of the room it occupies, without discommoding or annoying the persons in said room in the least degree.

Nothing at all in it poisonous or unpleasant to humanity, but something frightful to musquitoes.

Try a box, it will cost but twenty-five cents and yield you five dollars' worth of pleasure.

See what others say of it:

I have used one box of PAPE'S Musquito Powder, and can recommend it as a sure remedy to get clear of musquitoes.
P. CLOSS,
No. 44 Fulton-st., New-York.

CHAS. ENRICH, of Newark, No. 271 Broad-st., says that one box drove all the little pests entirely away.

CHAS. KIRCHOFF, No. 37 Market-st., and hundreds of others have given written testimony to this effect. Thousands of others will do the same.

HAHNE & BLOCK,
No. 156 Broad-st., Newark, N. J., Sole Agents.
J. LEOBOLDTI, Depot No. 310 Broadway, New-York.

BROWN'S
STANDARD SCALES.
USED BY THE UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT.

Warranted accurate and durable. A full supply. Adapted to every branch of business. At wholesale and retail.
R. BROWN, Manufacturer,
No. 3 Barclay-st.,
Opposite Astor House.

SUBSTITUTES WANTED.
SUBSTITUTES WANTED.
LARGE CASH BOUNTIES PAID.
Come on and get your cash. Highest prices paid at No. 432 Walnut-st., (second floor,) Philadelphia.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A smart capable girl to do cooking or general housework; is willing, trustworthy, and obliging, an excellent washer and ironer, and good cook; economical and respectful; best of references given. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. City or country.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—A smart, tidy and well-recommended young woman desires a situation in City or country; is willing and obliging; a good cook and baker, and a first-rate washer and ironer. Call at No. 270 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK; is a first-class cook; perfectly understands French and English cooking; has lived with the best of families in city and country. Call at 339 1st-av., between 20th and 21st sts., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, SITUATION as chambermaid in a private family; can produce the best of City reference; has no objection to assist in fine washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 339 1st-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

AS NURSE OR WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY a young, neat, and experienced girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as nurse, or wait on a lady that boards; is a thorough chambermaid; does the children's washing; wages $6 to $7. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

AS NURSE.—AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT WOMAN wishes a situation as infant nurse; is competent to take charge of it from its birth; is a good plain sewer. Can be seen for two days at 62 West 19th-st., West corner of 6th-av. Best of City reference given.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as seamstress, nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress, by a Protestant young woman, highly recommended. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place, from 9 to 4 o'clock.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a French dressmaker from Paris. Can cut and fit in the most fashionable style; will work by the day, week, or month. No objection to go to the country. Address No. 226 West 25th-st., near 9th-av.

TO DRESSMAKERS.—A LADY WHO HAS had many years' experience as a first-class dressmaker, desires a situation as forewoman in some first-class establishment. She can furnish undoubted testimonials of qualifications for the position. Communications invited from those who are willing to pay a fair equivalent for services rendered. Address E. D., Box No. 4,580, New-York Post-office.

AN INTELLIGENT YOUNG LADY, OF pleasing manners, would like to wait in a store or first-class saloon; good recommendations. Call at No. 180 East Houston-st., in the store.

AT THE FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS' INSTITUTE, corner of 11th-st. and 6th-av., are always on hand good servants to suit all, and good places also. German, English, Scotch, American, Irish, and Protestants, civil and capable. Also, small girls.

MALES.

AS GENERAL CLERK, &c.—WANTED A situation as general clerk or light porter, in any good mercantile business, by an experienced young man who can give good references. Address CLERK, care of the Mercantile Employment Agency, No. 266 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—SITUation wanted, by an English Protestant man, who fully understands his business; no objection to a short distance in the country; is a single man. Address, for three days, GEORGE F. MOORE, No. 14 East 16th-st., New-York City.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman and groom, by a young man of good address, and possessing a thorough knowledge of his business in all its branches; is perfectly sober and honest, and willing to serve his employer to the utmost of his ability. Address J. K., Box No. 196 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED a situation by a single young man, as coachman and groom; one who perfectly understands his business and is willing to make himself generally useful; can bring satisfactory references from his last employer. A note addressed to J. C., Box 190 Times Office, will meet attention.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—SITUation wanted, by a single Protestant man, as coachman and gardener; is an excellent groom; willing to make himself useful, with good references for the City or country. Call or address No. 149 Grand-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a young single man who thoroughly understands his business; is an experienced groom, and a sober, steady man; is willing to make himself useful; has two years' City reference. Address P. M., Box No. 210 Times for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a young man of long experience in the business; has lived with families of the highest standing in society in the City; can give several years' City reference. Address P. M., Box No. 213 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—A SMART, RESPECTable colored young man wishes a situation as above; has reference for honesty and capability. Can be seen by applying to A. M. SEE, No. 12 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED BY A young single man as coachman; in addition, would not object to the care of a cow; best City reference given. Address W. C., Box No. 133 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman or groom; good City reference given; no objections to go to the country. Apply to John McDonald, No. 86 West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days.
JAMES M. CARDEN.

AS VALET.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS valet, or to take care of an invalid; has lived in that capacity nine years; reference to distinguished physicians and private families. Apply for two days to Dr. LEROY, No. 913 Broadway, between 20th and 21st sts.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, AS WAITER IN A private family, a situation. The advertiser has lived with credit in the first families in New-York, to whom he refers; no objection to the country. Apply to J. MORRIS, cor. University-place and 12th-st., for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG ENGlishman, a situation in a private family as waiter; understands his duties thoroughly, and can produce good reference. Call at No. 311 4th-av., near 24th-st.

HELP WANTED

1,000 CLOAK-MAKERS WANTED.—WE want 1,000 good, experienced hands, to make cloaks. To good seamstresses, who thoroughly understand their business, we will give good pay, and an immediate and steady job. Also, 50 experienced hands, to run Grover & Baker's sewing-machines. Apply this day at the cloak manufactory of ALLEN & PAINE, No. 364 Broadway, rear entrance.

WANTED—IN AN IMPORTER'S OFFICE, AN experienced accountant and correspondent. A middle-aged man accustomed to British currency preferred. Address, stating prior occupations, references, and salary required. E. F., Box No. 108 Times Office.

JEWELERS WANTED.—TWO FIRST-class jewelers may hear of a situation where they will receive good wages and steady employment; one must understand engraving. Address or apply to W. P. GANNETT, Manufacturing Jeweler, No. 4 Cornhill-court, Boston.

SILK HAT FINISHERS WANTED—TO work at Newark, N. J.; none but first-class finishers need apply. W. C. RAVENHILL, No. 117 Broadway, New-York.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A YOUNG MAN who understands plain gardening, and is willing to make himself useful; also some farm-laborers. Apply at No. 34 Macdougal-st., corner of Prince.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS gardener, who understands his business thoroughly and can furnish testimonials as to character and ability. Address T, Box No. 1,867 L. P. O.

A LADY RESIDING NEAR A FIRST-class boys' institute, will give board and tuition to a gentlemanly boy, able to take care of two cows and a horse and do light work out of school hours. Call at No. 23 West 18th-st.

A COOK WANTED—ONE THAT THOROUGHly understands her business, with good City references; German or Scotch preferred. Call, to-day, at No. 175 2d-av., between the hours of 11 and 2.

AN ENTRY CLERK—WANTED, AN EXPErienced entry clerk in a dry goods jobbing house. Address Box 2,322, with terms and references.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A YOUNG HEALTHY wet nurse for a child two months old. Apply on the corner of New-York-avenue and St. Mark's-place, Brooklyn.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE DRYGOODS house, a young man, 18 to 22 years old, who is familiar with the business. Address Box No. 2,049 Post Office, with name and reference.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE DRY GOODS store, a young man with some knowledge of woolen or cotton goods, to take charge of stock. Address Box No. 1,489 Post-office.

WANTED—A GOOD, INDUSTRIOUS, HONEST woman to attend a bakery in the country, and do plain sewing, &c. Address J. M. ROBINSON, Box No. 161 Times Office, to-day.

BOY WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE DRY-goods store. Salary $50 the first year. Address Box No. 751 Post-office.

MRS. GREEN, OF NO. 950 BROADWAY, has many of the best situations for City and country, for Protestants and Catholics, English, Irish and colored, also Scotch.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—AN ELIGIBLE APARTMENT IN A very small, unobtrusive family, to let, with board, to an invalid, or a lady expecting to require medical care, kindness and home attention. For location, terms, &c., apply to or address Dr. THIERS, No. 1,317 Broadway.

AT NO. 176 EAST 14TH-ST.—A ROOM TO let to suit a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, on the second floor; a hall room on the third floor; the location is good, the house airy and pleasant; reference required.

COUNTRY BOARD.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE procured for the Summer and Fall season in a commodious country residence, surrounded with shade and beautiful scenery, and handsomely located among the hills. Air is pure, healthy and cool. Liberal table, neat rooms, and piano. Reference required. Address H. B., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

CROFT HOUSE—TWENTY MINUTES FROM Garrison's depot, opposite West Point, beautifully located on the Highlands. A few suites of rooms may be had on early application. For terms, &c., inquire at No. 169 Pearl-st. OSCAR VON GERRABRE, Proprietor.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

Just engaged, at an enormous expense,
A COMPANY OF SIOUX AND WINNEBAGO
INDIANS AND SQUAWS,
comprising
INDIAN CHIEFS!
INDIAN ORATORS, WARRIORS, &c.,
just arrived from the far West. They boast of the euphonious names of

AHOQUEWAWA	Signifying	FLYING CLOUD
HOLTSCOGA	Signifying	WHITE BEAR
AHUCHOGGA	Signifying	BLUE WING
ANCHUCATA	Signifying	BIG WINNEBAGO
AHONUNG	Signifying	LITTLE FISH
DOSHUNCOOK	Signifying	WHITE OTTER
UNCOUJOCHATA	Signifying	BIG THUNDER
FEMALES.		
ONEQUATA	Signifying	PRETTY BIRD
MONAGATIN	Signifying	GOOD MOTHER

all being fine specimens of their tribes. They are on exhibition EVERY DAY from 9 o'clock in the forenoon till 12½ P. M., from 1½ till 6 P. M., and from 7 till 10 evening, and will give at intervals various Songs, Dances, and other representations of the peculiarities of their tribes and peoples.
DURING EACH DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT in the Lecture Room, they will also appear, and give a selection from the following characteristic representations of their habits and customs.
RECRUITING DANCE, with Song of Persuasion, and Patriotic Speech by Big Winnebago.
WAR DANCE, with Song of the War Trail.
SCALP DANCE, with Song of Victory.
CORN DANCE, with Song of Thanksgiving.
PIPE DANCE, with Song of Peace and Good Will.
HUNTING DANCE, with Song of the Chase.
MOCCASIN GAME, the favorite method of gambling, the Indians being the greatest gamblers in the world.
THE INDIAN WARS on our Western borders have invested
THESE RED MEN OF THE FOREST
with unusual interest, and every man, woman and child is desirous of seeing them.
These specimens, though representatives of
THESE WARLIKE TRIBES,
are now, and ever have been,
STEADFAST FRIENDS OF THE WHITES,
and never have lost an opportunity pass to favor and befriend them. They are dressed in
THEIR FULL INDIAN COSTUMES,
and presenting all the appearance of
THESE UNTUTORED WILD MEN,
as they are seen in their own
NATIVE WILDS AND WIGWAMS.
Also, to be seen at all hours,
THE MONSTER PYTHON,
THE DRAGON OF THE EAST!
nearly allied to the Boa; but
THE LARGEST OF THE SNAKE SPECIES,
and the largest of the Serpent tribe ever seen
ON THE NORTH AMERICAN CONTINENT.
He is universally pronounced not only
THE GREATEST MONSTER LIVING,
but also
THE MOST WONDERFUL NOVELTY.
The civilized world has never known anything like it, and, in all human probability,
NEVER WILL KNOW ANOTHER.
He may be seen at all hours EVERY DAY and EVENING, as may also
THE LIVING OURANG OUTANG,
AUTOMATON WRITER,
THE LIGHTNING CALCULATOR,
A DOMESTIC CAT NURSING TWO MINKS.
The GRAND AQUARIA, Learned Seal, Sea Lion, Monster Bear, Living Anacondas, Wax Figures, &c.
In addition to these unparalleled attractions,
THE SUMMER DRAMATIC COMPANY,
under the direction of that popular and talented actor,
C. W. CLARKE,
SYLVESTER BLEECKER, Stage Manager,
which is composed of such talented artists as Mr. M. LEVICK, Mr. J. BRIDGMAN, Mrs. J. J. PRIOR, Mrs. FRANCE, Miss JENNIE WALTERS, Mlle. LOUISE, &c., &c., will give
SPLENDID DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
at 3 and 7¼ o'clock. This afternoon and evening they appear in
THE AMUSING COMEDY;
THE RIVAL CAPTAINS;
Or,
HOW TO DIE FOR LOVE.
And the
SIDE-SPLITTING FARCE:
AWAY WITH MELANCHOLY.
DANCE by MLLE. LOUISE.
Making the best dramatic entertainment to be found in the City, and all for 25 cents. Children under ten 15 cents.

WINTER GARDEN.

UNDER DIRECTION OF MR. HUMPHREY BLAND.
Treasurer...Mr. W. A. Moore | Leader...Mr. E. Mollenhauer
WEDNESDAY, AUG. 19, 1863.
NOW OPEN FOR THE FALL AND WINTER SEASON.
THOROUGHLY CLEANSED AND RENOVATED.
Positive and decided success of MRS. D. P. BOWERS, the Great American Actress.
CHARLES SELBY's new original drama of NATALIE; or, THE DEATH DANCE OF THE LOIRE. Produced with new Scenery, Costumes and Tableaux, from sketches by Mr. JAMES BURNSHAW.
CHARACTERS IN THE PROLOGUE.
Carrier, Deputy of Department of Cantal, Mr. T. B. Morris
Lamboray, his Colleague .... Mr. H. Russell
Count de Valancy, a Venitian Nobleman, Mr. M. A. Lingham
Simeon, a Jacobin—an agent of Carrier's...Mr. Frank Rea
Madame de Boncoeur .... Mrs. J. B. Scott
NATALIE JOURDAIN .... Mrs. D. P. BOWERS
CHARACTERS IN THE DRAMA.
Count de Valancy, a Refugee .... Mr. M. A. Lingham
Sir Whiffleton Whiffles, a Town Gentleman, Mr. A. H. Davenport
Mr. Rochfort, an English gentleman ...... Mr. W. H. Rice
Nathaniel, a confidential servant ...... Mr. J. H. Stoddart
Jeremiah Knags, a Tailor .... Mr. Charles Hale
Mrs. Dalrymple, a fashionable widow. Mrs. Anne Cowell
Mrs. Knags .... Mrs. H. Bland
MRS. ROCHFORT .... Mrs. D. P. BOWERS
SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY AND INCIDENTS.
THE PROLOGUE—NANTES, 1793.
"THE REIGN OF TERROR."
THE DRAMA—ENGLAND—1805.
ACT I.—"THE NIGHT BEFORE THE STORM."
ACT II.—"THE BURSTING OF THE STORM."
ACT III.—1806.—"MEMORY OF THE PAST."

IRVING HALL—EVERY NIGHT.
FALLON'S STEREOPTICON.
The most wonderful exhibition of the age.
Reproducing photographic and stereoscopic views,
TWENTY-FIVE FEET SQUARE,
of all celebrated places and statuary in the world.
TICKETS 25 CENTS.
Family tickets, admitting six persons, $1.
Doors open at 7¼; commence at 8 o'clock.
GRAND EXHIBITION ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager .... Mr. Wm. Wheatley
THE SUMMER THEATRE OF THE COUNTRY.
Begin at 8; conclude at 10:45.
WEDNESDAY, Aug. 19, 1863, and every evening.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE!
In consequence of previous arrangements, Mr. Wheatley regrets to announce the
CONCLUDING NIGHTS
of John Brougham's Grand Romantic Drama entitled
THE DUKE'S MOTTO,
which, for the last
THREE MONTHS,
has crowded this magnificent temple of the drama with
DELIGHTED AND FASHIONABLE AUDIENCES.
Mr. COLLINS.
Last week but one of his engagement.
The celebrated Irish Comedian and Vocalist, as
CARRICKFERGUS,
with the songs "Wine, Bright Wine," and "While there's Life there's Hope."
MR. WILLIAM WHEATLEY
as CAPT. HENRI DE LAGARDERE.
The Press and Public pronounce the
ACTING PERFECT,
SCENERY UNSURPASSED,
COSTUMES ELEGANT,
MECHANICAL EFFECTS WONDERFUL,
FURNITURE SPLENDID,
MUSIC, under the direction of Harvey B. Dodworth,
EXCELLENT,
And the GRAND BALLET,
THE BEST IN THE COUNTRY.
Seats secured THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.
MR. EDWIN FORREST,
THE DISTINGUISHED TRAGEDIAN,
is engaged, and will make his first appearance on
MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 31.

WALLACK'S. WALLACK'S.
Doors open at 7½; begins at 8; over at 10¾ o'clock.
THIRD WEEK OF
THE GHOSTS!
THE GHOSTS!
THE GHOSTS!
TREMENDOUS SUCCESS OF
GREAT GHOST PHENOMENON,
so remarkably illustrated in the
GRAND SPECTRAL DRAMA.
GRAND SPECTRAL DRAMA,
now nightly witnessed by
LARGE AND BRILLIANT ASSEMBLAGES
LARGE AND BRILLIANT ASSEMBLAGES
OF SPELL BOUND AUDITORS.
OF SPELL BOUND AUDITORS.
BREATHLESS WITH WONDER AND ADMIRATION,
BREATHLESS WITH WONDER AND ADMIRATION,
at the
STARTLING AND THRILLING ILLUSION
STARTLING AND THRILLING ILLUSION
of what is justly regarded
by the leading savans of Europe, and by the whole scientific world, as
THE GREAT MARVEL OF THE 19TH CENTURY,
as presented every evening in the beautiful romantic play,
TRUE TO THE LAST. TRUE TO THE LAST.
MR. AND MRS. H. WATKINS
will appear in their original characters of
GODFREY AND HONORA DULANIE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—WANTED FOUR seats in the Academy of Music. Address, stating location and terms, B, Box No. 2,636 Post-office.

MUSICAL.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.
The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

RAVEN & BACON.
Manufacturers of Grand and Square Piano Fortes. Wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, N. Y. The long experience and the many facilities we possess enable us to produce instruments unsurpassed by any other establishment. Our personal attention is given to the construction, improvement and introduction of all essential changes that may be required to make a perfect piano forte. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our large assortment of pianos which we are now offering on favorable terms. Descriptive circulars sent by mail.

$225—HOLDER'S PIANOS—$500.
FOUR FIRST-PREMIUM MEDALS.
Wareroom, No. 100 Spring-st., under St. Nicholas.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS.—The largest assortment in the City can be found at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway, at great bargains; 100 new and second-hand Pianos, Melodeons and Harmoniums to let, rent allowed if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Cash paid for second-hand pianos and melodeons, or taken in exchange for new. Instruments tuned and repaired.

CALENBERG & VAUPEL'S
NEWLY IMPROVED
Overstrung Grand and Square PIANOS, are now considered by the best judges as superior to any other made in this country. Warranted for five years.
Warerooms No. 101 Bleecker-st., corner of Greene-st., second block west of Broadway.

MASON & HAMLIN, SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED CABINET ORGANS, pronounced by artists THE BEST IN THE WORLD. (See written opinions of more than fifty of the most eminent organists of New-York, Boston, &c.) Prices, $70 to $500 each. Also, MELODEONS, $60 to $200. Warerooms, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., opposite Howard, N. Y. Address MASON BROTHERS.

FAIRS.

35TH ANNUAL FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE will be opened at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC on THURSDAY, Sept. 3, 1863, and continue three weeks.

NOTICE TO EXHIBITORS.—Blank applications for space, and circulars containing full particulars, can be had at the office of the Institute, No. 23 Cooper Union.
WM. B. BUTLER, Chairman.
WM. S. CARPENTER, Vice-Chairman.
JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

DRY GOODS

R. H. MACY.
LACES, EMBROIDERIES, LACE SHAWLS,
LINEN HDKFS, RIBBONS, MILLINERY, WHITE GOODS.
LINENS, FLANNELS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
HOSIERY, PARASOLS, SUN UMBRELLAS,
MADE-UP UNDERCLOTHING.
N. B.—LADIES' AND GENTS' KID GLOVES, ONE DOLLAR A PAIR, EQUAL IN QUALITY TO ANY IN THE CITY. R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA AND AMERICAN INDIAN STORE, No. 658 BROADWAY, between 13th and 14th sts. Second story is filled with goods from JAPAN, INDIA, CHINA, MANILLA and American Indians, not to be found elsewhere, viz.: PINEAPPLE goods and dresses new; do. plain white; SILKS, SATINS, SEERSUCKERS, CONGEES, CRAPES, BATHING SHOES, LACQUERED ARTICLES; elegant CHINA and TEA SETS; new French and Chinese feather FANS; American INDIAN fans with birds, and Bark work; Camphor and Sandal-wood Trunks and Boxes with suitable fancy articles for Europeans. Wholesale and retail. Catalogues sent per mail.

ZEPHYR WORSTED CLOSING OUT.—Eight thousand pounds at retail at wholesale prices. Ladies out of the City would do well to send their orders, as Worsted will be very high this Fall. Saxony Yarns, all colors, Canvas, Needles, &c., &c. N. B.—A great variety of Hair Nets, Fans and Fancy Goods, at BIGGER'S, Nos. 380 and 382 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE—Being a plot of ground 87 feet front on an avenue, and 298 feet front on a street, being a corner lot, 100 feet rear, with a good fall from front to rear, and one of the prettiest cottages in Jersey on the property; containing nine rooms, &c., with pump and well of excellent water; having a fine view of New-York City, harbor, Brooklyn, &c., from piazza; can see the shipping arriving and departing. Or 25 feet front and the other measurements will be sold without the cottage. Apply on the premises, to D. VINES, Palisade-av., Bergen, N. J., opposite Westcott-place.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 15th-st., 65x100, with improvements. Well located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to
RIDLEY WATTS, Executor,
No. 186 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE PLOT OF ground on Newtown Creek, recently occupied by the undersigned as an oil refinery. There is a fine chimney and boiler in perfect order, and bricks enough to rebuild a factory; a good water front and dock, and easy of access from the City by ferry and railroad in thirty minutes.
HEYE BROTHERS, No. 39 Broad-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 50 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

HOUSES FOR SALE—IN 73D-ST., BETWEEN 3d and 4th avs.—Three-story basement and under-cellar, 17x42; lot, 102.2. They are new and neat; will be sold cheap on easy terms; 73d-st. is beautifully improved from 3d to 4th avs., and graded to Central Park. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE MANUFACTORY IN the City of New-York. The buildings are three, five and six stories high, respectively, covering sixteen lots. The engines are two low-pressure condensers, 30-inch cylinders and 6 feet stroke. This property cost over $250,000, and will be sold at a bargain. Address Box No. 3,230 General Post-office. Brokers need not apply.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—AT NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., A very desirable residence, situated on Bayard-st., fronting on open Public Square; house is frame, filled in with brick, 44x40 feet, with all modern improvements and well adapted for Summer or Winter residence. The grounds are 161x230 feet, and are well stocked with all kinds of choice fruits, graperies under glass, &c., &c. The location is very healthy, and facilities for schools, churches, &c., are unsurpassed in a country town. The society is refined and cultivated. The commutation from New-York by railroad is only $60 a year. Price $15,000. Terms very easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL FOR SALE.—The large and commodious new building in the town of Somers, Westchester County, forty miles from New-York City, containing some thirty odd rooms, well adapted for a YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL, is offered by the proprietor on easy terms. The location is one of the healthiest in the country, scenery beautiful, and only 1½ miles from the Harlem Railroad. Post-office, telegraph station, Episcopal and Presbyterian churches within five minutes' walk. A beautiful orchard, together with five to ten acres of land, will be sold with the building. For further particulars apply to J. B. YOUNG, No. 12 Chambers-st., where plans of building may be seen.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL PLACE ON THE banks of the Delaware, 12 miles from Philadelphia, on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, within two minutes' walk of the depot and steamboat landing. Three acres of fine fruit garden, an excellent farm-house, 10 rooms, in perfect order, and well heated for Winter; delightful scenery, fine fishing and bathing. Price only $4,000, terms easy; furniture if required. Apply at Rose Cross, Delanco, Burlington Co., N. J.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE BENJ. S. PIER, in the village of Upper Red Hook, Dutchess Co., N. Y. The place consists of four acres of choice land, well stocked with fruit trees, and a good house and barn. The house contains 12 rooms. Will be sold low. Inquire on the premises or of
WM. E. PIER, No. 216 Water-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J., A DESIRABLE place, situated on the mountain side, between North and South Orange, containing about 2½ acres of land, fine house, barn and outbuildings; garden stocked with the choicest varieties of fruit. Address, for particulars, S. T., Post-office Box No. 1,949.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A FARM ON LONG ISLAND, three miles north of Suffolk Station; new dwelling-house, first-class outbuildings, two fish-ponds, &c., and about 300 acres of land. For terms and particulars, apply to G. C. & R. J. GENET, No. 10 Pine-st.

TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—THE OWNer and occupant of a house in 23d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., would let it furnished to a family of not over six persons, who would take him and his family, consisting of two adults and three girls, 15, 10 and 3 years of age, as boarders. No other boarders would be allowed. The house is pleasantly situated on a lot 25 by 148 feet, and would rent for $1,200 a year. Address E. W. B., Box No. 186, Times Office.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET—FOR 12 months or longer, in the best part of Brooklyn, containing 10 rooms; five minutes' walk from Wall-st. Ferry. Apply at No. 1 Garden-st., between State and Joralemon sts.

TO LET—THE FIRST STORY OVER STORE NO. 402 4th-av., with all modern improvements. Apply on the premises from 10 to 2 o'clock. Rent $20 per month.

SEVERAL HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED for the Winter. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 22x18 feet. Inquire in office of the Agriculturist, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A suite of apartments, on second floor, for a gentleman and wife, two children, five and three years old, and nurse; must be between Fourteenth and Twenty-third sts., and between Fourth and Sixth avs. Any person having such rooms to let will please address J. E., Box No. 2,967, New-York City Post-office.

WANTED TO HIRE—A 25-FOOT HOUSE between 4th and 7th avs., and between 14th and 40th sts.; rent not to exceed $1,500. Address E. C., Box No. 751 Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—WANTED to hire, on Brooklyn Heights, between now and the first of October, a modern built full furnished house. Family consists of two adults. Satisfactory references given. Address Box No. 3,511 New-York Post-office.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD. BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and Newspapers. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Bragg at Chattanooga with 25,000 Men.

Joe. Johnston at Brandon and Enterprise, Miss.

Desertions from Both Armies Very Numerous.

The Governor of Alabama Urging the Impressment of Slaves.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Aug. 18.

A special dispatch from Cairo says that West Tennessee is cleared of guerrillas, many of their officers and men having been captured.

MEMPHIS, via CAIRO, Monday, Aug. 17.

Col. HOWARD, Commander of the brigade that lately went North, captured, in a skirmish, Col. CAMPBELL, of the Twenty-third Tennessee, ten Captains, two Lieutenants and thirty privates. Col. CHURCH, of the Twenty-fifth Iowa cavalry, recently went to Paris, Tenn., driving out RICHARDSON, BIFFLES, NEWCOMB and WILSON, thus clearing West Tennessee of rebel forces. The First Alabama cavalry have returned to their headquarters at Glendale, reporting ten prisoners captured. The Eighteenth Missouri infantry, in their recent raid in the vicinity of Ripley, captured a Captain and five privates—recruits.

The cavalry expedition from Corinth released some two hundred and fifty conscripts taken by FORREST. A company of sixty Union men came into Corinth Tuesday P. M. from Wayne's Ford. They were conscripted and had several fights with BIFFLES' men, and refused to go. They armed themselves and reported to Corinth to enter the United States service.

BRAGG is said to be at Chattanooga with 25,000 men. He is said to have lost 10,000 men by desertion in his recent retreat. JOHNSTON'S army is at Enterprise and Brandon, about 25,000 strong. He is said to have lost one-third of his force by desertion. The mountains of North Alabama are full of deserters from BRAGG and JOHNSTON.

All is quiet in and around Corinth, the guerrillas have been driven away, and in some instances their bands have been broken up and scattered.

The gunboat *Cincinnati* is raised, and is now undergoing repairs at Vicksburgh.

Gov. SHORTER, of Alabama, has issued an address to the citizens of that State, urging upon them the impressment of slaves into the Confederate service.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Monday, Aug. 17.

Private HIRAM REYNOLDS, of the Eighty-second Indiana regiment, was hung to-day for the murder of WASHINGTON MORGAN, of the same regiment.

Lieut. L. C. HODGES has been assigned to the Chief Quartermastership of the Department of the Cumberland.

The river here is falling. There is three feet of water on the shoals.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 18.

THE FIVE-TWENTIES.

It is understood that the original arrangement made by Mr. CHASE with JAY COOKE & Co., as agents for the sale of the five-twenty loan, expired by limitation on the 1st of August. Since that day their agency has been continued subject to the possible adoption of a new plan of selling to the people the Government credits. The scheme said now to be most favored in the Treasury Department is to make the National Banks throughout the country, organized under Mr. CHASE'S financial measure, agents for the five-twenties, as well as of any new loans, at a compensation of one quarter per cent.—the banks being compelled to expend one-sixteenth per cent. in advertising and other necessary expenses. JAY COOKE & Co.'s subscriptions up to and including Saturday last, have been $280,103,250. The deliverances from the Treasury upon their orders are $25,000,000 short-principally for want of blanks.

MOVEMENTS OF MOSBY.

The waggish MOSBY, with part of his gang, on Sunday night encamped two and a half miles from Upton's Hill, almost within range of the guns on the Washington fortifications. On Sunday afternoon he stopped a funeral procession on its way from Lewinsville to Washington, and stole the horses attached to the hearse. He afterwards visited Falls Church and amused himself by taking observations of our new contraband farms.

A REBEL CAVALRY RAID EXPECTED.

Advices from the army to-night state that the impression prevails that the rebels are preparing for a cavalry movement in our rear to destroy the railroad. We are not asleep, they will find.

ANOTHER NATIONAL BANK.

A certificate of banking was issued, to-day, for the first National Bank of Norwich, Conn.—A. H. ALMY to be President—with a capital of $100,000, with the privilege of increasing it to half a million.

RETIRED.

Col. HANNIBAL DAY, of the Sixth infantry, and Lieut.-Col. GEORGE NAUMAN, of the First artillery, have been put on the retired list at their own request.

THE COURT-MARTIAL OF BRIG.-GEN. REVERE.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 11, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 282.—I. Before a General Court-martial, which convened at the Headquarters, Third Corps, May 12, 1863, pursuant to Special Orders No. 128, dated Headquarters, Army of the Potomac, camp near Falmouth, Va., May 12, 1863, and of which Maj.-Gen. W. S. HANCOCK, U. S. Volunteers, is President, was arraigned and tried Brig.-Gen. JOSEPH W. REVERE, U. S. Volunteers.

CHARGE I.—"Misbehavior before the enemy."

Specification—"In this; that Brig.-Gen. J. W. REVERE, U. S. Volunteers, commanding Excelsior (Second) brigade, Second division, Third corps, while said division was engaged with the enemy at Chancellorsville, Va., did march his command an unnecessary distance to the rear to reform it, and did then march with his brigade, and such fragments of other regiments of the said division as he could assemble, to United States Ford, about five miles from the scene of action. All this without orders from his superior officers, about 8 o'clock on the morning of May 3, 1863."

CHARGE II.—"Neglect of duty to the prejudice of good order and military discipline."

Specification—"In this; that Brig.-Gen. J. W. REVERE, U. S. Volunteers, commanding Excelsior (Second) brigade, Second division, Third corps, did allow public property, to the amount of 180 muskets, 178 sets of accoutrements, 259 bayonets, 28,440 rounds of small arm ammunition, 1,779 knapsacks, 836 haversacks, 494 canteens, 2,000 shelter tents, and 55 pioneer tools, in the service of his command, to be abandoned, and to fall into the hands of the enemy. All this without orders from his superior officers, at Chancellorsville, Va., on or about May 3, 1863."

To which charges and specifications the accused, Brig.-Gen. J. W. REVERE, U. S. Volunteers, pleaded "not guilty."

FINDING.

The Court, having maturely considered the evidence adduced, finds the accused, Brig.-Gen. J. W. REVERE, U. S. Volunteers, as follows:

CHARGE I.

Of the *Specification*, "Guilty, except the words, 'while said division was engaged with the enemy at Chancellorsville, Va., did march his command an unnecessary distance to the rear to reform it, and' 'then,' and 'to United States Ford, about five miles to the scene of action,' substituting for the latter clause, 'To about three miles from the scene of action, toward United States Ford.'"

Of the CHARGE, "Not Guilty; but guilty of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline."

CHARGE II.

Of the *Specification*, "Not Guilty."

Of the CHARGE, "Not Guilty."

SENTENCE.

And the Court does therefore sentence him, Brig.-Gen. JOSEPH W. REVERE, U. S. Volunteers, "To be dismissed from the military service of the United States."

II.—The proceedings of the Court in the case of Brig.-Gen. JOSEPH W. REVERE, U. S. Volunteers, have been submitted to the President of the United States, who concurs in the sentence, and directs that it be carried into execution from the 10th day of August, 1863.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Asst. Adj't.-Gen.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 18.

ONE OF EWELL'S STAFF CAPTURED.

Among the prisoners now at the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac is Capt. RANDOLPH, of Gen. EWELL'S Staff. He and another officer were captured in the Bull Run Valley.

CONSUL AT VALPARAISO.

BENJ. F. HALL, late Chief Justice of Colorado Territory, has accepted the appointment of Consul at Valparaiso. This office was some time ago conferred upon Ex-Gov. HARDING of Utah, who now takes the place vacated by Judge HALL. Thus they have exchanged offices.

ORDER OF DISMISSAL REVOKED.

The order heretofore issued dismissing Capt. R. H. S. HYDE, One Hundred and Ninth New-York Volunteers, on the ground of disloyalty, has been revoked by the President. The evidence submitted on behalf of Capt. HYDE proved the charge utterly groundless.

Equilibrium of the Republic—The State of Western Virginia.

BY EX-GOVERNOR CHARLES GILPIN.

This new State, formed of that portion of Old Virginia which lies within the Alleghany Mountains, and contributes its waters to the Mississippi Basin, has, by act of Congress, been admitted into the Union. This diminution in area of an ancient Atlantic State, occurring simultaneously with a radical change in the geographical distribution of population on our Continent, draws attention to facts of more profound significance than have hitherto attracted notice.

The States and population of the Basin of the Mississippi are thus extracted from the census of 1860:

Ohio	2,339,599	Minnesota	172,023
Indiana	1,350,941	Pennsylvania, 21 counties	737,386
Illinois	1,711,753	West Virginia, 39 counties	280,691
Kentucky	1,155,713	North Carolina, 10 counties	70,077
Tennessee	1,109,341	Alabama	964,296
Mississippi	791,396	Texas	602,432
Louisiana	709,290	Nebraska	13,000
Arkansas	435,427	Colorado, 12 counties	27,000
Missouri	1,182,317	Dacotah	4,500
Kansas	107,110	Indian Territory	95,000
Iowa	674,955		
Wisconsin, 21 counties	438,159		
New-York, 8 counties	430,737		
Total			15,292,542

STATES OF THE PLATEAU AND PACIFIC DECLIVITY.

California,	Utah,
Oregon,	New-Mexico—¾,
Nevada,	Colorado—⅔.
Washington,	
Population	666,980

STATES OF THE ST. LAWRENCE BASIN.

Vermont—¼,	Ohio—1-4,
New-York—½,	Indiana—1-7,
Michigan,	Illinois—1-20.
Wisconsin—¼,	
Population	1,967,955

STATES OF THE ATLANTIC DECLIVITY.

Maine,	Pennsylvania—¾,
New-Hampshire,	Delaware,
Massachusetts,	Maryland,
Rhode Island,	East Virginia,
Connecticut,	North Carolina,
Vermont—¾,	South Carolina,
New-York—¾,	Georgia,
New-Jersey,	Florida.
Population	14,066,149

In its original, the United States of America was composed exclusively of States bordering on the Atlantic Ocean, and was created under the auspices of a population and interests restricted to the longitudinal margin between the Alleghanies and the seas. Without tracing through each decennial census the gradual entrance into the Federal Congress of new geographical elements and power, the following table of population for 1860 will exhibit the relative numbers as distributed in harmony with the physical geography of nature:

States of the Mississippi Basin	15,292,542
States of the Plateau and Pacific Declivity	67,980
Total population	16,060,523
States of the St. Lawrence Basin	1,967,955
States of the Atlantic Declivity	14,066,149
Total population	16,034,104

This immense expansion in geographical area, together with the prodigious growth in energy, population and power which accompanies it, has profoundly modified the domestic relations of the heretofore harmonious family of the American people. Disorder and violence have always marked the eras when, with a growing empire, the scheme of government ceasing to harmonize with the energetic temper of the people, has become antagonistic to their instincts and repressive to progress. Revolutions, modest in their origin, begin by resistance to oppression; gathering strength, they reveal and purge out the causes of oppression. The legislation of the Federal Government has had for sixty years from its origin a proclivity to encourage the navigation and commerce of the sea, and to restrict this encouragement to the shores of the Atlantic Ocean. The prolific growth of the population and energies of the interior has outgrown the limited demands of that ocean and its population; the restriction of sufficient outflow to the other flank upon the Pacific becomes a check to progress, and has all the consequences of an oppressive monopoly. The statistics of ocean commerce, its growth being the special favorite of the Federal Government and policy, have been pampered by all forms of partial legislation. The statistics and growth of commerce, navigation and transportation in the interior of the continent have been the object of neglect and depression. Yet in 1860 we find the aggregate value of interior relations, so expressed in dollars, to be five times in amount to the exterior relations, similarly estimated. In population, production and commerce the interior is now prodigiously in the ascendant.

It is manifest that immense modifications of the Federal power have become imperatively necessary to correct this departure between the Government and the people, and to adjust the equilibrium. One profound cause of the sanguinary discord that now tears our country is here discernible. If we suppose ourselves to have reached the coming centennial anniversary of July 4, 1876, and take a retrospective glance, the magnitude of the modifications necessary to our continued harmonious union will display themselves at a glance. Geographical changes in the locality and administration of the Federal power, as great as those which transferred it from London to Philadelphia and Washington, reveal themselves and the necessity of such modifications dictates itself with mathematical exactness. As a fact of preëminent significance, occurs the accession to the States of the Mississippi basin of Western Virginia, and the addition of two Federal Senators to this geographical division of our country. This unchains the political spell of hidebound routine and repression to add new forces to the area and energies of progress.—*Colorado Republican.*

EXTENSIVE CONFLAGRATION IN SIXTH-AVENUE.

Twenty-five Horses Burned to Death—Several Stables and Dwelling-Houses Destroyed.

About 4½ o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in the Tattersal stables, situated on Sixth-avenue near Thirty-ninth-street. The buildings were built of wood, three stories in height, and extended seventy-five feet on Sixth-avenue, and one hundred feet on Thirty-ninth-street. The entire structure was destroyed. Twenty-five valuable horses, out of the sixty-five which were in the building at the time the fire broke out, were also burned. These horses were valuable fancy and carriage horses, owned by gentlemen in the immediate neighborhood. Those which were destroyed were valued at $10,000, upon which, it is believed, there is very little insurance. Mr. G. ELASHER lost a span valued at $2,000; Mr. WEST, one worth $600; Mr. CHARTIER'S loss on horses is $1,000; Mr. WELLS, $600, and several other gentlemen had very fine animals burned.

The stables were owned by Mr. J. M. BIXBY, and were valued at about $8,000. They are a total loss. WM. SPRAGUE was the occupant. His loss will amount to about $5,000. He is insured in the Jersey City and Hamilton Insurance Companies.

The flames then extended to the brown-stone private residences on Thirty-eighth-street.

Nos. 50, 57, 55, 61 and 63 on this street were very much damaged, all the upper portion of them being destroyed, and the furniture and fixtures therein greatly injured.

No. 63 is owned and occupied by ELIZABETH and E. J. COOPER. Their house damaged to the amount of $3,000. The loss on furniture is about $1,500. Insured in the Peter Cooper Insurance Company for $6,000.

No. 61, occupied by H. SHELDON, was damaged to the amount of $2,500; loss on furniture and fixtures, $4,000.

No. 59, owned and occupied by LIVINGSTON, LIVINGSTON, was damaged to the amount of $1,500; loss on furniture, $2,000.

No. 57, occupied by SNYDER & ASHMEAD; his damage on furniture is about $500. This building is owned by WM. F. LEE, and is damaged to the extent of $1,000.

No. 55 is owned and occupied by F. R. GROSE. The damage to building and furniture is about $500. Insured for $6,000 in the Union Mutual Insurance Company.

The building No. 656 Sixth-avenue, occupied by CHAS. S. BRODY, was damaged to the amount of $500. Insured for $1,500 in the St. Nicholas Insurance Company. There were several other buildings considerably damaged in the vicinity, but the names of the occupants we could not ascertain.

When the second floor of the stables fell, a number of firemen were in and around the building, and several of them were severely injured. HENRY A. LINDEN, Foreman of No. 20 Engine, was badly bruised; MICHAEL GREEN and AUGUSTUS GASSNER, also firemen, were considerably bruised by the falling walls.

The fire originated in the hay loft of the stables, and is believed to have been the work of an incendiary. Fire-Marshal BAKER will investigate the case to-day.

ENGLAND AND JAPAN.

Strange and Absurd Charge by a British Functionary.

Americans Accused of Supplying the Japanese With Arms.

HONG KONG, Thursday, May 14, 1863.

The subject which just now attracts the attention of the East is the critical condition of affairs in Japan. In my last, your readers were furnished with an official statement of the ultimatum presented to the Japanese Government by Col. NEALE, the British *Chargé d'Affaires*. The 20 days' time given for a decision expired on the 26th of April, but upon application by the Japanese for an extension, the period was extended 15 days. The English seem to doubt their present capacity to carry their threats into effect, and Admiral KUPER has informed the foreign merchants at Yokohama that it was doubtful whether they could be protected in the event of coercive movements being adopted.

At the latest accounts the Tycoon was at Miako with the Mikado and the principal Daimios of the Empire. There is said to be much difference of opinion among them as to the course to be adopted; but there is a large concourse of troops at Yedo, and the most active preparations are being made to resist. *It is currently reported and generally believed that there has been some sharp correspondence between the American Minister and the British Chargé d'Affaire in reference to large importations of arms and ammunition, which American merchants were making at the present time. It is to be doubted whether any large importations have been made; but there is no question that all munitions of war have found a ready sale, and this it was not within the power of Mr. Pruyn to prevent.* The correspondence of the British *chargé d'affaires* and the British merchants at Yokohama would seem to show a change in the plans of Admiral KUPER. Coercive operations are at first to be mainly confined to a blockade of Yedo and the seizure of the Loo Choo Islands, belonging to Prince SATSUMA.

There are rumors here that the aspect of affairs is more unfavorable even than the published reports would warrant. The Tycoon is said not to be indisposed for a struggle, although he doubts the capacity of the empire to sustain it. Leading Daimios declare that they have nothing to fear from isolation, which is what they desire, and that they are fully able to meet any body of soldiers which may land. There is no doubt but that they are, in every respect, more able to contest European valor than any other Asiatic nation. They are as yet untried, but their drill is thorough and their artillery practice is said to be excellent.—*San Francisco Bulletin.*

Winter Garden.

Of the noble army of martyrs that constitutes the Spring and Summer management of the Winter Garden—and much do we owe to that plucky and plucked band—Mr. HUMPHREY BLAND, who commenced operations on Monday evening, is probably the last. The theatre, like all others of its class on Broadway, must, in the course of a month or so, drift into the regular Winter campaign, which, we presume, will be under the direction of Mr. JACKSON. Let us, therefore, as a preliminary to the consideration of the bill offered by the new management hasten to do an act of justice to Mr. BLAND. He has had the theatre brushed out and scrubbed. Slight as this attention may seem it is a very important one in the comfort of the frequenters of the theatre;—a theatre which, we are sorry to say, amongst its other economies has not hesitated to include soap and water.

Mr. BLAND'S bright particular star, is Mrs. D. P. BOWERS, a Philadelphian artist of note, who has recently been received with favor in England. Why this should be regarded as an indorsement of merit we are at a loss to understand, for if we take London as a standard of excellence in that country, there is certainly no city in the world that is so contented with mediocrity, or puts up with so much thereof. On the other hand, it must be acknowledged that the Londoners are quick to appreciate talent wherever they can find it, and to this circumstance may be ascribed the favor with which several female artists have been received there. Mrs. D. P. BOWERS belongs to the best of these histrionic representatives of our country. She is a meritorious artist, with every natural requisite for speedily becoming a great one. Her voice is powerful and singularly melodious, her utterance distinct and delightful and without affectation; her action free, unembarrassed and natural. The catalogue might be extended indefinitely, but all technical merit is expressed in the word intelligent, and this may be applied safely to the impersonation of Mrs. BOWERS. It is a pity that an artist of so much merit should be compelled to seek strange audiences, for to please a multitude of tastes there must be some sacrifice of principle, some lowering of correct perception. Mrs. BOWERS' proper place is not in the muddy firmament of the provinces, but in a company of first-rate excellence, where the moderation of study and the gift of observation would be accepted at their real value.

It is a pity, also, that the lady had not a better piece wherein to speak to her friends. "Natalie" lurches awkwardly toward the sensation school; and, in fact, is rather Boweryish in the first act. The French Revolution can only be handled successfully by a first-rate writer, and Mr. CHARLES SELBY, who is the author of "Natalie," has never ranked as such. He was an actor, and a good judge of actors' situations. Thus, the piece, while it is coarse and common-place in treatment, possesses a few scenes that are really powerful. In other words, the broad ideas are better than the elaboration. *Natalie*, the heroine, is a lady who is saved from death by a disguised aristocrat, who claims her as his wife just as she is about to enter the death-barge of the Loire. He himself is shortly afterward arrested, and is immediately separated from the bride that he has lately won. *Natalie* hears nothing of him until the next act when she is married to another. She supposes, of course, that he has perished, and only knows of his existence by a letter announcing his speedy arrival in England (where the scene is laid) for the purpose of claiming his bride. The reading of this letter was one of the best points of Mrs. BOWERS performance, and illustrated all the special excellencies of style to which we have referred. The intensity of the remaining scenes may easily be inferred. They are constructed with the one idea of effect, and with material that has often been used for the same purpose, but is not yet, it seems, worn out.

The piece was excellently acted. Mrs. ANNA COWELL made her *début* in New-York as *Mrs. Dalrymple*, and played with much grace and ease. Messrs. LINGHAM, STODDARD, HALE and DAVENPORT were excellent in their several *rôles*, and the scenery was sufficient. There appeared to be some uncertainty in the period of the costumes. However the piece was a success.

Patriotic Donation.

TRENTON, N. J., Tuesday, Aug. 18.

The Delaware and Raritan Canal Company, and the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transit Company have donated $30,000, and placed it at the disposal of the Governor of the State for the purpose of forwarding troops as speedily as possible to meet the call recently made upon the State by the Federal Government.

The Steamship Louisiana Outward Bound.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, Aug. 18.

The steamship *Louisiana*, from New-York, arrived here about 1 o'clock this morning, and sailed again at 4 o'clock for Liverpool, taking the *Georgia's* passengers.

The Mails Per Steamship Arabia.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 18.

The mails per the steamship *Arabia*, for Liverpool, will close to-morrow (Wednesday) morning, at 8 o'clock; but she will not leave her dock until about 11.

Arrival of the Asia at Halifax.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, Aug. 18.

The *Asia* arrived here at 2:30 this afternoon and sails for Boston at 10 o'clock.

FROM BOSTON.

Wreck of the British Steamer Georgia—More Firing Heard at Sea.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 18.

Capt. MERRIMAN, of the bark *F. C. Alexander*, from Sydney, C. B., reports:

Aug. 6, 10 P. M. Cape Canso, North by East 17 miles, picked up three boats, containing 67 officers and seamen of the British steamer *Georgia*, having been three days and nights in the boats.

At 7 P. M. Aug. 11, Halifax northwest by west twelve miles, spoke schooners *Cutler* and *James Rose*, on their way from Halifax for Lake Island, to the assistance of the steamship *Georgia*. Transferred fifty-six of the men to those vessels, the carpenter remaining on board until the arrival of the vessel at Portland.

Aug. 13, Liverpool northwest forty-three miles, heard heavy guns in that direction for half an hour.

(Advertisement.)

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship America, from San Juan, Nic.—J. M. Jacks, J. Winchester, G. B. Slocum, W. Pringle, Mrs. R. H. Lambert, Mrs. W. J. McKay, Mrs. J. G. Hyer, child and servant, Mrs. R. McCabe, and child, Dr. James Munroe, J. Frazier, R. B. Chandler, Mrs. W. J. Spaulding, Mrs. B. W. Crowell, Mrs. L. Aldrich, Mrs. Meacham and child, F. W. Bowen, O. T. Blake and wife, C. Winters, H. J. Jacobs, F. Ayres, B. Orrick, Miss S. J. White, Miss P. Myers, E. S. Blanding, J. Sanborn, H. Wood, E. P. Whaites, Miss J. M. Willetts, Miss G. S. Bailey, S. Anderson, Mrs. J. Pollick, Miss Haven, J. S. Reddington, E. D. Buffington, F. J. Barber, J. Johnson, wife and family, J. H. McCabe, J. T. Blum, L. de Montfridy, M. C. Elder, E. Gray, C. S. Hunnewell, M. Atkinson, Mrs. C. L. Bush, Mrs. Hoffman, Mrs. Geiser, L. W. Gates and son, J. Campbell, T. J. Washburn, G. S. Chandler, wife and family, T. S. Finton, H. E. Billings, A. Tursey, J. Pope, J. M. Robinson, R. Darlington, J. W. Anderson, J. D. Bucknell, G. Spencer, T. Jay, N. Roll, W. Manning, W. McKay, wife and family, A. G. Burnam, D. H. Stiles, T. P. Whitestone, Rev. J. M. Haney, M. Kinsella, E. Flynn, H. H. Stiles, J. Van Netter, H. Smith, J. M. Holliday, F. Holliday, M. Beggs, J. Richard, D. S. Hough, L. M. Beach, C. H. Foster, R. J. Robinson, W. M. Brown, Dr. V. Hynes, G. W. Gants, D. Willard, L. Karmer, R. E. Walmsby, J. Snyder, W. Hanson, H. Hopkins, A. Archer, W. Davidson, L. A. David, L. Lorber, E. Sharkey, Mrs. Cassie, M. Cantrell, J. F. Sharkey, T. Merriman, J. D. Rush, J. Q. Marshall, G. B. Tupnuar, C. Herbert, C. R. Benecke, James Farrell and wife, Thomas Holman, W. S. Holman, Miss A. Tracey, J. Fitzpatrick, Henry Biddle, S. C. White, Mrs. Drayton and child, L. J. Low, and wife, G. Danberry, C. Dutton and wife, C. Paine, wife and child, J. C. Hannon, B. Faber, A. Hix, J. Boyd, Harry Reed, Capt. Moore, F. Gussman and son, M. Bonnelli, J. T. Harridan, M. Munger, Capt. Sam Reed, H. H. Burton, Mr. Fitzgibbons and two daughters, H. Judson, Jerry Andrews, M. Devoch, H. Gottell, J. F. Robinson, R. Martinas, and 300 steerage.

AUG. 18—*In steamship City of Washington, from Liverpool.*—A. McAvoy, Mrs. Lieblick and three children, Miss Dieblick, Mrs. Mart, Mr. Boice and lady, Mrs. Faing, Miss First, Mrs. J. Christendon, Capt. Flitner, W. C. White, Messrs. Fools, Apiborn, Jones, J. Turner, J. W. Maurice, R. Carron, C. Partillier, J. A. Kasson, Carpenter, Plumer, Samuel J. Levy, E. D. Pratt, J. J. Solomon, S. Brooks, J. Bowman, Miss Sarah Dodd, Miss S. Strickler, Miss E. Lecomte, L. Lecomte, J. Lecomte, C. D. O'Sullivan, Capt. Leeman, W. McKnight, Mr. Duncan and lady, Rev. P. Condy, Rev. P. Hennessy, and 481 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 14 | Sun sets..... 6 54 | Moon sets..... 6 07

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..10 48 | Gov. Island..11 37 | Hell Gate..12 20

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Aug. 18.

Cleared.

Steamships Ella Morse, Piper, New-Orleans; Hecla, (Br.,) Hockley, Liverpool, E. Cunard.

Steamers Franklin, Young, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell; J. R. Thomson, McKaig, Baltimore.

Ships Mobile, (Brem.,) Lahnsen, London, C. Luling & Co.; Lancaster, (Br.,) Spencer, Gloucester, Eng., Arkell, Tufts & Co.; Belle Wood, Spencer, Liverpool, Williams & Guion.

Barks Navigator, Pritchard, Cow Bay, Brockway & Belden; John Benson, (Br.,) Johnson, Ponce, P. R., Sturges & Co.; Therese, (Brem.,) Hohorst, Bremen, H. Koop & Co.; Watkins, (Br.,) Trezise, Bristol, Slifkes, Ironsides & Co.

Brigs Anna Maria, (Dutch,) De Jong, Amsterdam, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Acadia, Frost, Halifax, A. Smithers & Co.; Idella, Atherton, Picton, N. S., master; Pollux, (Dan.,) Lahnsen, Rio Janeiro, G. S. Coit.

Schooners John W. Pender, Crowell, Baltimore, A. Howes; Anna Lloyd, Benson, Snow Hill, A. C. Havens; Black Diamond, Young, Philadelphia, H. S. Rackett & Co.; A. Thomas, Thomas, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Romp, Stanley, Belfast, Me., Miller & Houghton; Enchantress, (Br.,) Willett, Para, etc., J. Bishop & Co.; L. S. Davis, Bishop, Washington, Jones Smith; R. H. Daley, Saunders, Philadelphia, H. S. Rackett & Son; Mary and Susan, (Br.,) Albury, Three Islands, James Douglass; Sarah Elizabeth, Smith, New-Haven, Hotchkiss & Stannard; Charlotte Lewis, Antigua, W. I., G. Wessels; Delphine, Brucker, Portland, G. L. Hatch; Bob, (Br.,) Ingraham, Nassau, Nassau, J. Eneas; Frances, Connell, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; St. Lucar, Barnes, Beverly, Wm. S. Brown & Co.; Otis, Ames, Edgartown, Wm. S. Brown & Co.; Pilot, Dollner, Belfast, R. P. Buck & Co.

Sloop Aurora, Williams, Norwich, H. S. Rackett & Son.

Arrived.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Robinson, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Fannie, Fenton, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Sea Gull, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer W. Woodward, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Martha Stevens, Chance, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Ship Ivanhoe, (Br., of Liverpool,) Barclay, Newport 41 ds., with railroad iron to Snow & Burgess. 12th inst., lat. 41 24, lon. 66 40, was boarded from U. S. bark Ethan Allen, cruising.

Ship Minnehaha, (of Londonderry,) McGrath, Londonderry 28 ds., with mdse. and 250 passengers to G. & J. Knox. July 29, lat. 48 04, lon. 34 21, passed close to bark Hiawatha, dismasted and abandoned. Before reported.

Ship City of New-York, Salter, Liverpool July 13, with mdse. and 172 passengers to D. & A. Kingsland, Sutton & Co. In lat. 44, lon. 50, saw a number of icebergs.

Ship Richard Alsop, Watlington, from Antwerp. Left Flushing June 30, in ballast to Thomas James.

Ship Athena, (Brem.,) Trentwehl, London 37 ds., in ballast to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Observer, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Kirk, Sydney, C. B., 15 ds., with coal to C. B. Swaine. 12th inst., on the S. E. part of George's, was boarded from U. S. bark Ethan Allen.

Bark D. Jex, (of Kingston, Jam.,) Guido, London 38 ds., with mdse. to Josiah Jex. Had light baffling winds the entire passage.

Bark Pearl, Wheatley, Trinidad 23 ds., with sugar and hides to Howland & Aspinwall.

Bark J. C. Rahming, Berkfeldt, Nassau, N. P., 14 ds., with cotton and turpentine to J. C. Rahming.

Bark Satellite, (of St. John, N. B.,) Fritz, Belfast 39 ds., in ballast to C. Duncan & Co.

Bark Herzog-Poul, (Meckig.,) Groth, Limerick 42 ds., in ballast to order. Off Georges, spoke U. S. bark Ethan Allen.

Bark Rota, (Norw.,) Ellifsen, Lowstaft, Eng., 42 ds., in ballast to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark St. Mungo, (of Glasgow,) Ardrossan 46 ds., with coal to Francis McDonald.

Bark Manzanito, (Br., of Newcastle,) Smith, Londonderry July 12, with coal to Arkell, Tufts & Co.

Brig Louisa, (Fr.,) Make, Bordeaux 40 ds., with wine and brandy to M. J. Fassin.

Brig Sarah Staar, (Br., of Liverpool,) Leghorn June 6, passed Gibraltar 26, in ballast to A. Munn. Has had light westerly winds and calms the entire passage.

Brig Seafaro, (Ital.,) Capella, Londonderry 38 ds., in ballast to Holmboe & Balchen.

Brig Peacock, (of Arichat,) Giroir, Glace Bay, C. B., 20 ds., with coal to C. B. Swaine.

Brig R. M. Heslen, (new, of Boston,) Jones, Boston 4 ds., with mdse. to master. She is bound to Alexandria, but put into this port for repairs, having, on the 16th, when 70 miles S. E. of Sandy Hook, during a whirlwind, lost fore and main topmasts, saved all the spars, sails, etc.

Brig Swift, (Norw.,) Clausen, Smyrna 74 ds., with wool and 3 passengers to Holmboe & Balchen.

Brig Helene, (Pruss.,) Backehn, Rotterdam 48 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Osprey, (Br.,) Cole, North Joggins 19 ds., with stone to master.

Brig Ella, (Br.,) Ackley, Dorchester, N. B., 19 ds., with stone, &c., to Skidmore & Co.

Brig Conflict, Hand, St. Kitts 14 ds., with sugar and molasses to J. W. Hubbard.

Brig Elba, (Br.,) Earle, Lingan, C. B., 18 ds., with coal to D. R. De Wolf.

Brig Annie Geldert, (Br.,) Cochran, Sydney, C. B., 16 ds., with coal to E. Cunard.

Schr. Mary Emily, Crowell, Provincetown, with fish. When coming through Hell Gate, went on the Gridiron and filled; will have to discharge; has a lighter alongside.

Schr. Rachel Jane, Hutchings, from Albany for Hartford, was towed into collision by tug Young America—lost head gear, and proceeded.

Schr. Julia A. Rich, Moore, Ellsworth 10 ds., with lumber to C. & E. J. Peters.

Schr. Jasper, Hutchings, Baltimore, with timber for Boston.

Schr. New Packet, Sawyer, Millbridge, with lumber to W. G. Foster.

Schr. M. A. Rowland, Fuller, New-Bedford, for Albany.

Schr. S. & B. Small, Cole, Shulee 10 ds., with spars to C. L. Snow.

Schr. Belle of the Bay, Crocker, George's Banks, with halibut.

Schr. Catharine, McIver, (of Inverness,) McIver, Cadiz 44 ds., with wine to master.

Schr. Mediator, Lockwood, Fall River.

Schr. Forrest, Wilson, Providence.

Schr. Decatur Oakes, Oakes, Port Jefferson.

Schr. J. C. Harding, Shaw, New-London.

Schr. Isabel, Hasby, Mystic.

Schr. Mary Johnson, Lovell, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. Harriet, Lewis, Newport.

Schr. Mary Mankin, Cobb, Newport.

Schr. R. Baker, Baker, Providence.

WIND—Sunset, S.

Below.

Bark Warren, from Cuba.

Bark Thomas.

Bark Athens, from Cardiff 38 ds.

Brig V. Nagler.

Sailed.

Steamships Baltic, Atlantic, Quaker City, (U. S.) 17th—Steamers Merrimac and Thomas Swann.

Bark Jacob Arendt.

Brigs Olivia, Harriet, Mack, and a number of schrs. 18th—U. S. brig Bainbridge, for Port Royal.

Miscellaneous.

The steamer Metropolis, of the Fall River line, did not arrive this morning until late, having, when off Watch Hill, broke her shaft. There will not be a boat on this line this afternoon.

The steamer City of New-London, of the Norwich line, is on the Great Balance Dock, to receive her first suit of copper.

The ship Samuel Robinson, of New-Bedford, before reported condemned at Pernambuco, was sold July 9, by auction, for 11,332 rials.

The schr. ANN FLOWER, of Barnstable; Lovell, from Albany for Boston, was run into this morning by steamtug Young America, with a schr. in tow, carrying away the starboard quarter and tearing the mainsail of the A. F., which was taken to Greenpoint for repairs.

CALCUTTA, June 27—The ship East Indian has been recoppered. The Emily Farnam had slight repairs to her copper, and about 40 feet of false keel put on. The Good Return has been recoppered. The Granite State recoppered and extra fastened, to enable her to continue her class in veritas.

Spoken, &c.

Pfeil—Danish brig, hence for Alicante, July 6, lat. 38, lon. 26 50.

J. S. Harris—ship, hence, bound E., 7th inst., lat. 39, lon. 67.

Espana—Spanish bark, from Plaga for Barcelona, 140 ds. out, July 21, lat. 35, lon. 43.

Albion—ship, from Liverpool for New-York, July 22, lat. 45 30, lon. 36.

J. Bjenkhorn—Br. brig, of Windsor, N. S., for St. John, N. F., 13th inst., off Nantucket.

Foreign Ports.

[LATEST PER ASIA.]

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 9.

Arrived from New-York—Africa, at Cette; Albert, at Cadiz; Intook, at Antwerp; Freeland, Hannah and Brunswick, in the Texel; Lycurgus, at Leghorn; N. H. Smith, Percy and Mary Garland, off Warren Point; Theodore, at Galway; Jane and Alice, at Gloucester; Seraphine and Paulina, at Bristol; Marcopolo, at Deal. *Arrived from Boston*—Sicilian, at Marseilles.

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Nos. 356 AND 358 WASHINGTON-ST.,

(Between Franklin and North-Moore sts.)

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For sale by first-class grocers.

AN ORDINANCE

MAKING PROVISION FOR THE PAYMENT OF DAMAGES FOR WHICH THE COUNTY HAS BECOME LIABLE IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE MOB DURING THE RECENT RIOT:

The Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. The sum of one million dollars, and such further amount as may be required for the purpose hereinafter specified, is hereby appropriated to and for payment of claims for damages audited and allowed by the said Board of Supervisors for "buildings or other real or personal property," situated within the City and County of New-York, which was destroyed or injured in consequence of the recent mob or riot" in said City and County, including expenses necessarily incurred in the estimation and settlement of said claims, and other expenses incident thereto.

SEC. 2. The Comptroller is hereby authorized to borrow, from time to time, on the credit of the County, such sum or sums of money as may be required to make the payments authorized by the preceding section, and to issue bonds of the County therefor, which shall be designated and known as the "Riot Damages Indemnity Bonds," of the County of New-York, and bear interest at a rate not exceeding six per cent. per annum.

SEC. 3. The said bonds shall be signed by the Comptroller, countersigned by the Mayor, and sealed with the common seal of the Board of Supervisors, attested by the Clerk of said Board, and the principal thereof shall be redeemable on or before the 1st day of August, 1864.

SEC. 4. For the payment of said bonds and the interest to accrue upon the same the faith of the County of New-York and of the Board of Supervisors of said county is hereby solemnly pledged, and the Comptroller is hereby authorized and required to redeem and cancel the said bonds from time to time, at or before the maturity of the same, out of any moneys in the County Treasury applicable to such purpose.

SEC. 5. Separate accounts shall be kept both by the Comptroller and County Treasurer of the moneys borrowed in pursuance of this ordinance, and the same shall be applied exclusively to the purpose specified in the first section hereof.

UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION.—The Treasurer acknowledges the receipt of the following contributions since July 17:

From gentlemen in the Sixteenth Ward for the wounded in Gettysburgh (additional)	12 00
Samuel Bonnell, Jr.	50 00
Walter R. S. Jones	10 00
Cash, H. K. B.	100 00
C. A. Bristed (additional)	143 00
Francis & Loutrel	50 00
Ladies of Angelica, N. Y., by C. D'Autremont (additional)	10 00
Richard Caldwell, Salisbury Mills, N. Y.	10 00
Theodore W. Riley	200 00
C. H. Shipman	20 00
Cash, C. E. G.	100 00
Samuel Breese, Oneida, N. Y.	20 00
J. Cowper Lord (additional)	50 00
Gideon Nye, Jr., Macao, China, (additional)	1,048 68
M. E. B.	10 00
D. H. B.	5 00
G. H. Mead	10 00
Mrs. Lispenard Stewart (additional)	50 00
Congregation of Presbyterian Church, Cutchogue, Suffolk County, N. Y., by Messrs. Goldsmith & Tuthill	28 12
Congregation of St. Andrew's Church, Richmond, Staten Island, by Rev. Dr. Irving, Rector	23 28
Congregation of Trinity Chapel, Factoryville, Staten Island, by Rev. Theodore Irving, Rector	5 15
Mrs. J. H. M.	15 00
Mary A. Davis	20 00
A Friend	5 00
From "Nellie," Ogdensburgh, N. Y.	2 00
Robert Ray	100 00
M., South Brooklyn	2 00
L. P. Morton & Co. (additional)	100 00
Frederick G. Foster (additional)	25 00
E. D. Morgan & Co. (additional)	250 00
W. C. Booth	50 00
Geo. P. Payson	100 00
John Pyne	10 00
Soldiers' Aid Society, Niagara Falls, by Miss J. E. Porter	15 00
Percy R. Pyne	100 00
Martin Ryerson, Newtown, N. J.	20 00
Buckley, Brother & Co.	50 00
J. P. Elton, Waterbury, Conn.	100 00
H. Y., Stratford, Conn.	10 00
W. H. Allen	25 00
H. D. Aldrich	100 00
Mrs. A. M. C.	10 00
Thos. Helms, Montgomery, Orange County, N. Y.	5 00
J. L. Leonard, Lowville, N. Y.	25 00
Bentley & Burton (additional)	25 00
Henry Chauncey (additional)	250 00
Samuel G. Reed & Co.	100 00
Chas. Sheppard, Dansville, Livingston County, N. Y.	10 00
Henry Day	50 00
Cheshire Manufacturing Company, Connecticut	100 00
V. Eiseman, Russelville, Ky.	5 00
W. Mackay (additional)	25 00
Executive Committee for celebration of Fourth July, Boonton, N. J., by W. G. Lathrop, (additional)	31 19
Paton & Co. (additional)	500 00
J. Josephus (additional)	5 00
From the guests at the Pavilion Hotel, Sharon Springs, by Mrs. C. W. Haven	323 00
Proceeds of Children's Fair held at Cozzens' Hotel, West Point, the evening of July 28, by Bertie Harris Lamson, Secretary	207 00
Alfred Pell, Jr., (additional)	50 00
F. C.	10 00
Miss Wilkes	10 00
Miss G. Wilkes (additional)	10 00
Miss H. K. Wilkes (additional)	10 00
C. V. S. Roosevelt	200 00
J. A. Roosevelt	100 00
George Newbold, Jr.	100 00
George T. Hulse, Blooming Grove, N. Y.	20 00
T. C. Hopkins, St. Paul, Minn., by W. Batcheller	20 00
J. B., Jr.	25 00
O. E. M.	20 00
George D. Morgan (additional)	200 00
Rufus S. King	5 00
J. W. S.	5 00
J. B. Partridge	50 00
L. Lowenstein	10 00
Collection in Greene-st. Methodist Episcopal Church, Thanksgiving-day	38 43
Part Collection in 43d-st. Methodist Episcopal Church, Thanksgiving-day	18 81
A Citizen	5 00
Morris Ketchum	500 00
Lucius Hopkins	50 00
John Vanderbilt, Jr.	25 00
Cash	100 00
J. T.	5 00
Congregation of St. Thomas Church, Bath, Steuben Co., by H. Brother	31 75
Cash, through the Rector of Calvary Church, N. Y.	25 00
W. S. Gilman, Jr. (additional)	20 00
Congregation of St. Albans' Church, N. Y., by W. S. Constant (additional)	40 00
L. F. D.	50 00
Congregational Church Westport, Conn., by E. W. Taylor	22 00
First Reformed Dutch Church, Jersey City	31 77
St. Andrew's Church, Staten Island, by Rev. Thomas Irving, Rector (additional)	2 50
James Renwick	50 00
Reformed Dutch Church, Fishkill, by Rev. F. M. Kipp, Pastor	41 47
Congregation of St. Paul's Church, Tivoli, Dutchess County, New-York, by Rev. G. Lewis Platt, Rector	130 00
Proceeds of a sale of Pond Lilies on the cars, while passing through Berwick, Maine, through Alfred Owen, Waterville, Maine	3 35
Rev. V. M. Hulbert, Yonkers, contribution from his hearers on Thanksgiving day	62 78
Congregation of Allen-street Presbyterian Church, by E. W. Ketcham	10 00
Congregations of Churches in Nyack, by D. J. Blauvelt	50 00
Miss Sarah Lazerous, New-York	25 00
Collection at Union Meeting, at Dutch Reformed Church, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., by J. S. Van Court	16 00
John H. Schermerhorn, (for ice)	5 00
John P. Crosby	25 00
Collection taken at meeting held in Presbyterian Church, Hudson, through H. P. Skinner, Esq.	30 20
Mrs. Francis M. Parkin (for lemons, &c., to Charleston)	50 00
Mrs. Susan E. Remsen, (for lemons, &c., to Charleston)	50 00

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CELEBRATED

STOMACH

BITTERS.

READ AND REFLECT.

Make sure of HEALTH. "But how?" you ask.
We answer, 'tis an easy task.
Strengthen the STOMACH, and sustain
The NERVES, the servants of the brain.
The LIVER keep in active play
And *regulate*, from day to day,
Each organ aid, on Nature's plan,
Brace and refresh the INNER MAN,
And like a watch, that's kept in chime
By constant care, with railroad time,
The system's tone and strength renew,
And thereby cheer the *spirits*, too.
"How," you inquire, "can this be done?
This Victory o'er Disease be won?"
"HOSTETTER'S BITTERS," we reply,
Is HEALTH'S SUPREME PROTECTION—TRY!

As a means of regenerating the disordered and enfeebled system, regulating every function of the internal organs, reviving the depressed spirits, invigorating the constitution, and prolonging life, no medicinal preparation, either of the past or the present time, has been so completely and universally successful as

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

Against the vapors fest prepare,
That fever-taint the heavy air,
Drink not unmixed the water found
In prairies, woods, or marshy ground.
If sedentary toils you ply,
Nature you must assist—or die—
For when debarred from exercise
For artificial aid she cries.
Medicine's grand purpose and intent
Is threatened evil to *prevent*;
And if you'd be relieved or spared
From ills that crush the unprepared,
Hostetter's Bitters use—for note
They are the SUREST ANTIDOTE.

To set at defiance the miasma of unhealthy soils, the poison of unwholesome water, the effluvia of crowded workrooms and factories, and the baneful influence of sedentary employments, it is only necessary to be forearmed with

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

Dyspepsia's pangs, that rack and grind
The body, and depress the mind;
Agues, that as they go and come,
Make life a constant martyrdom;
Colics and dysenteric pains,
Death which the strong man's vigor wanes;
Bilious complaints, those tedious ills,
Ne'er conquered yet by drastic pills;
Dread diarrhea that cannot be
Cured by destructive mercury;
Slow constitutional decay
That brings Death nearer, day by day;
Nervous prostration, mental gloom—
Heralds of madness or the tomb;
For these—though mineral nostrums fail—
Means of Relief at least we hail,
HOSTETTER'S BITTERS—medicine sage,
Not to *prevent*, alone, but *cure*.

In dyspepsia, fever and ague, bilious complaints, constitutional and nervous debility, constipation, sourness, spasms, and in all complaints of Man or Woman proceeding from casual or inherent weakness of the body, the one great remedy and restorative is

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To wanderers on sea or land,
From Polar shore to Tropic strand;
To households lone, in regions new,
And dwellers in great cities, too;
To soldiers in camp, fort and field,
Who need against disease a shield;
To miners, California bound,
And tillers of wet, marshy ground;
To feeble wives of fragile mold,
To young and middle-aged, and old;
To those in health, who would enjoy
Heaven's best gifts without alloy;
To all the strengthless, weak and pale,
Who droop, yet know not what they ail,
Hostetter's Bitters we present
As Health's most potent element.

If there is any value in public opinion, or any weight in medical testimony, the very best and safest Tonic, Corrective and Alterative now before the world is

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